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SOVIET TRIAL FOR TREASON LACKS HEROES

Offenders Once High Up Cringed Where Peasant Crusaders Defied

PUBLIC LISTENED TO FAWNING TALES

Scene of Degradation Was in Once Royal Setting of Noblemen's Club

Impressions of the celebrated sabotage trial in Moscow, set forth by an eyewitness of the proceedings, afford some insight into this remarkable conspiracy case which, for several weeks, stirred the Russian people and caused a profound sensation in the world at large. Of the accused referred to in the following article, Ramzin, Fedotoff, Charnovsky, Kallinikoff and Larichеff were sentenced to capital punishment, the sentence being subsequently commuted to 10 years' imprisonment. The rest received 10-year sentences, which were reduced to eight.

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The trial of the four professors and four engineers who were accused of participating in an illegal organization, the Industrial Party for the purpose of wrecking the Soviet industries and setting up a capitalist régime, with the aid of foreign intervention, took place in the spacious auditorium of the Moscow Trade Union Hall. Formerly this building was the Noblemen's Club of Moscow; and one could see reminders of former fashionable balls in the huge chandeliers, now fitted with electric lights instead of candles, and the white Corinthian pillars in the auditorium.

The audience which occupied every available seat was far removed from the vanished aristocracy, consisting as it did of workers from factories, employees from offices, students from universities with a sprinkling of Red Army soldiers and officers. Every day the personnel of the audience changed, as the authorities in charge of the trial pursued the policy of giving as many people as possible the opportunity of witnessing the proceedings.

The audience generally listened with close attention and people, with the exception of journalists, were not permitted to leave the building while the court was in session. The chief obstacle to hearing the speeches and

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'Lawrence of Arabia' Makes Translation of Homer's Odyssey

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Bruce Rogers, one of the premier typographers of the United States, is designing a private edition of Col. T. E. Lawrence's translation of Homer's Odyssey which will be published both in this country and in England, it became known here Dec. 29. Mr. Rogers is widely known for his work in this field and his books are always collectors' items.

Colonel Lawrence, whose modesty and dislike of notoriety have made him one of the most romantic figures among the men who achieved fame by their deeds in the World War, is a Greek scholar, an archæologist, and master of several Oriental languages. His remarkable capacities for leadership, which first brought him fame when he organized the Arab revolt against the Turks during the World War, earned him the title, "Uncrowned King of Arabia."

On his return to England, however, Colonel Lawrence rejected the honors the Government would have heaped upon him. He is now in the Air Service of the British Army, in which he voluntarily enlisted as ordinary private.

The translation of the Odyssey, now nearing completion, has grown out of the interest Colonel Lawrence has had in Homer's writings since he first learned to read Greek, his friends said.

Some of his translation was done at night on the edge of his bunk in an English fort in a remote part of India, according to his friends, and the rest in the barracks in England. The translation will be in prose, it was said, and a popular edition will probably be brought out in the United States and also in England.

Wales Strike Near as Mine Plan Fails

CARDIFF, Wales (AP)—Miners' delegates on Dec. 30 rejected the owners' terms for extension of a temporary wage and working schedule agreement, and a strike in the South Wales fields appeared inevitable.

Such a walkout, affecting nearly 180,000 miners, probably would begin on New Year's Day, observers expected. The miners appeared in no mood to yield to the owners' demands, and the owners gave no indication that they would withdraw from their position.

'Stop' Stops Cars in Many Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Rumania

"STOP" is being adopted by automobilists in many countries. Travelers over the wildest roads in Albania occasionally come across warning signs and they usually contain the word "stop." There are other words associated with them stranger than Greek to most foreign travelers, but at least they know what "stop" means.

In Bucharest the new posts for regulating traffic bear the single word "stop" which pedestrians as well as automobilists are required to understand. Among the Jugoslavs "start" as well as "stop" has won a place in the popular vocabulary and the newspapers. The word "fair" also occurs very frequently on the sports pages.

Judge Lowell Holds Dry Act Constitutional

Federal Court in Boston Denies Petitions to Quash Several Indictments

The constitutionality of the Eighteenth Amendment was upheld by Judge James A. Lowell in the United States District Court at Boston, Dec. 29. Judge Lowell's opinion was based upon a decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Rhode Island v. Palmer in 1920.

Holding to that decision, Judge Lowell denied petitions to quash indictments for violation of the prohibition laws and dismissed the recent opinion delivered by Federal Judge William Clark of New Jersey. Judge Clark ruled that the ratification of the amendment by Legislatures rather than state conventions rendered the amendment invalid.

Judge Lowell's decision closed the first attempt made here to obtain in the Federal Court an opinion similar to Judge Clark's. No mention of appeal was made.

When attention was called to Judge Clark's decision Judge Lowell interrupted. "I do not think the argument is good," he said. "I have no power to grant your motion in the face of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and Judge Clark had no power to grant the motion he granted. His opinion is entitled to great respect, but he had no power to grant the motion. In June 1920, in the case of Rhode Island v. Palmer, the Supreme Court held the amendment to be constitutional. That's my master's voice. What have I to say?"

The suggestion was made that he might say as much as Judge Clark did, but the judge declared, "I might, but I won't. I might sit down and write an essay, but what power have I to say anything when the Supreme Court has already ruled. I might thumb my nose at the Supreme Court. But what good would that do? I might disagree with them . . . but I won't. The Supreme Court says the amendment was properly proposed and properly ratified. I have not the power under the finding to grant your motion. If I did so, I would be doing something vain."

Judge Lowell's formal opinion read as follows:

> This is a motion to quash an indictment brought under the provisions of the National Prohibition Act on the ground that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, on which it depends for its legality, was not properly ratified.
>
> I have read attentively United States v. Sprague (Clark, J., New Jersey, Dec. 16, 1930 . . . reported in the United Daily for Dec. 18, 1930) in which the decision is to that effect. Judge Clark's learned dissertation in that case comes too late. Since 1920 the law has been otherwise.
>
> Rhode Island v. Palmer, 253 U. S. 350.
> Hawks v. Smith, ib. 21.
> Motion denied.

Reference to the political aspect of Judge Clark's decision was made earlier in the day by Assistant United States Attorney, Elihu D. Stone.

Dean Pound Seeking Facts on Which to Base Action Against Criminal Element

Harvard Law School Head Finds Statistics on Crime in Chaotic State—Works to Correct It—Sees Courts Now on the Up Grade

HOOVER LAW REFORM SERIES—No. 4

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is about to make its first report on the prohibition phase of its study. George W. Wickersham, chairman, and members of the board have, in a series of interviews, defined the scope of the board's work, which extends far beyond the confines of dry law enforcement to embrace all crime.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—When the 11 members of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement first sat down at a long table to start work, a good many of them may have felt that the center of their attack should be the "crime wave."

The papers were full of it. Obviously the thing to do was to assail this phenomenon, grasp it firmly, and then do whatever one does with a "wave" to take it into custody.

George W. Wickersham, the chairman, put the matter almost humorously in testifying before the House Appropriations Committee last May. He had sat down, he said, to grapple with "this thing called the 'crime wave'."

"Well," he continued, "where is this 'crime wave?' The statistics of crime in this country are greatly lacking in accuracy, and they are greatly lacking in comparable quality."

In other words, there were not any reliable figures to prove whether a "crime wave" existed or not. The members of the commission could not tell. And nobody else could tell.

So now in an office hardly larger than a cubicle on the tenth floor of the Tower Building in Washington sits a man who has been set to cast a net over the crime wave. He is solving the problem of America's criminal statistics. If you ask what is wrong with America's criminal statistics, the answer is that there aren't any statistics, not accurate ones at any rate. Further, if you ask the man why he is doing the work, he will probably reply with humorous irascibility that he is sure he doesn't know—that he ought to be home tending to the affairs of the Harvard Law School, of which he happens to be dean. He is not paid for what he is doing. He is not even likely to get much popular applause for it—for the public seems solely interested in the commission's work as it relates to prohibition. But he works on, nevertheless.

The man, of course, is Dean Roscoe Pound. And the work he is doing is,

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FRANCE PLANS TO WARD OFF UNEMPLOYMENT

New Steeg Cabinet Considers Big National Rebuilding Projects

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The new Cabinet in France led by Theodore Steeg is profiting by the parliamentary recess which frees it from daily inquisition at the hands of the Chamber of Deputies to define its plan for dealing with the economic problems which confront the country.

Comparatively speaking, France has few such problems, but constant vigilance is thought to be necessary to preserve the country's freedom from the depression which its neighbors are experiencing. Compared with England, Germany and the United States, France has no unemployment problem, but official figures have revealed an increase in recent weeks among those registered as without work from less than 1000 to more than 10,000.

There are probably more unemployed than this in France—some say as many as 30,000—but the lack of work is certainly not serious in extent. Nevertheless some inquietude is felt as the result of this increase and the Ministry of Labor has announced that it intends to protect the interests of French workmen against competition by foreigners.

Among the 12,000,000 workers in France no less than 1,700,000 are foreigners. In the mining region of the north 80 per cent of the laborers are Poles, and in the building trades 50 per cent are Italians. Foreign labor is also widely employed on farms. Even a slight increase in the number of unemployed would probably result in restrictions being placed upon the immigration of foreign workers.

The problem in France is not so much to relieve unemployment as to prevent it. With this in view, the Tardieu Government, which fell on Dec. 4, had elaborated an ambitious program of national rebuilding which was intended to bring the country's roads, rivers, harbors, public buildings and general economic equipment up to the highest pitch of modern efficiency.

WARNER FINDS LIQUOR IS STILL OUTLAW IN STATE

Attorney-General Defines Power of State Police Under Federal Law

Selling, exposing or keeping for sale any intoxicating liquors is still illegal in Massachusetts and state police officers are still empowered to act in such cases.

This fundamental point in Massachusetts' prohibition situation, following the repeal of the Baby Volstead Act, was contained in a decision rendered Dec. 30 by Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-eGneral, relating to the powers of state police officers in the enforcement of remaining laws against the liquor traffic. The decision was requested by Gen. Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety.

State police have no authority to act, however, under terms of the national prohibition amendment, Mr. Warner advised. The police, however, are private citizens and as such may exercise powers of apprehending violators of the federal law as are shared with all other citizens, the report declared.

Repeal of the Baby Volstead Act leaves Massachusetts in the same position with respect to arrests and seizures without warrants as it was prior to the effective date of the act, Mr. Warner said. The only offense against the State that now exists is that of illegally selling, exposing and keeping for sale intoxicating liquors, but this, in brief, allows the state police almost as wide a scope of activities as before repeal.

The legal aspect of the situation involves difficulties, however, as evidenced by the Attorney-General's statement that since there is no direct law against transportation of liquor, "it is obvious that no warrant for such can be procured" under Section 75 which relates to arrests without warrants.

"Consequently upon an arrest or seizure for such act a state police officer would be unable to procure a warrant and would be a trespasser," the report said. Section 75 which specifically outlines the powers of law enforcement agencies against the liquor traffic reads that "A mayor, alderman, selectman, deputy chief of police, city marshal, deputy or assistant marshal, police officer or constable in his city or town, or in the County of Dukes or Nantucket, the sheriff anywhere within his county may without a warrant arrest any person whom he finds in the act of illegally selling, transporting, distributing or delivering intoxicating liquor, and seize the liquor, vessels and implements of sale in the possession of such person, and detain them until warrants can be procured."

State police also are empowered to act under United States revenue statutes incorporated in the national amendment under which certain state officials are empowered to issue warrants for the apprehension of federal law offenders, the report pointed out.

Relating to the federal law which classifies liquor violations as "felonies" and the effect that it has on state police powers, Mr. Warner stated that a "state police officer in arresting without a warrant for such violation of the national amendment would not be acting 'officially.'"

Eternal Universe Assured by Creator, Millikan Tells Research Association

Yerkes Observatory Head Takes Exceptions to 'Accident' Theory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis.—Although astronomical concepts have undergone stupendous changes since the Psalmist studied the firmament, an eminent modern astronomer finds in the visible universe the same expression of an orderly governing Mind as did the Biblical poet.

Prof. Edwin Brant Frost, director of Yerkes Observatory, one of the great observation points in the world, is a natural scientist of recognized leadership. In an interview he showed that his philosophical conclusions were reached by a very different route than that taken by David, but his views nevertheless appeared to harmonize with those of the watcher of the skies, who said, "The heavens declare the glory of God."

The Hebrew poet looking up through the Palestinian night saw about 2000 stars. Professor Frost estimates that the modern astronomer, with his instruments, can see or photographically record 500,000,000 celestial objects. The greatest modern reflector can probably reach more than 1,000,000 spiral and spheroidal groups of stars which might each average over 1,000,-

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Evolution Belief Denied by Physicist as Disbelief in Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—The universe is not doomed to run down but is, on the contrary, like a clock everlastingly wound up by "a creator constantly on the job," Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist, told a gathering of 5000 of America's most distinguished natural scientists, at the official opening of the eighty-seventh annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, here Dec. 29.

Belief in evolution does not necessarily imply disbelief in religion, Dr. Millikan said. Neither evolution nor evolutionists have in general been atheistic, he said, and Darwin least of all. The theory of evolution tends merely to identify the Creator with the universe and to turn away from the idea of a being that was outside and independent of the universe, and started it moving as one might wind up a clock, he explained.

Dr. Millikan, who won the Nobel Prize in physics for being the first to isolate the electron, and who also was first to study the nature of the cosmic ray, took the occasion to say the last word in a controversy that has been going on for the last two

(Continued on Page 3, Column 8)

TORONTO WILL HAVE GREAT OBSERVATORY

TORONTO (AP)—This city soon will have one of the world's finest astronomical observatories, according to Prof. C. A. Chant, head of the department of astrology, University of Toronto.

The observatory, which will be erected by Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, and her son, D. Moffat Dunlap, as a memorial to the late David A. Dunlap, will have a reflecting telescope 74 inches in diameter, Professor Chant said.

EDITORS TO ACT WITH TEACHERS OF JOURNALISM

Joint Committee Will Endeavor to Link Theory and Practice

A joint committee of practicing newspaper editors and teachers of journalism, for the purpose of gearing theory to practice, was appointed by the American Association of Teachers of Journalism on Dec. 30 at its convention in Boston.

This move was described by officials of the association as the result of a growing recognition that by working together the two groups can make maximum contributions to "public service journalism."

The committee members are as follows:

Paul Bellamy of Cleveland, O., and Harold B. Johnson of Watertown, N. Y., president of the New York State Society of Newspaper Editors, representing the Committee of American Association of Newspaper Editors.

George B. Dolliber Battle Creek, Mich.; Lenuel C. Hall, Wareham, Mass.; Walter D. Allen, Brookline, Mass., representing the National Editorial Association Committee.

Franklin Banner, Penn State University, Allen Sinclair Will, Columbia and Rutgers Universities, representing Committee of American Association of Teachers of Journalism.

Dean Eric W. Allen of the University of Oregon, W. G. Bleyer of the University of Wisconsin, Frank L. Martin of the University of Missouri, representing the Committee of American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism.

A resolution asking the larger libraries of the United States to keep a list of newspaper files was adopted. The purpose was given as the preservation of adequate data on which to base a special study of American journalism, being undertaken by the association. The resolution was presented by Prof. Ralph D. Casey, of the University of Minnesota.

The old conception of a course in journalistic schools as "four years wasted," is giving way before the recognition that graduates of such schools are succeeding in practical work, it was brought out in several addresses.

"Engineers take advantage of specialized knowledge as worked out in technical schools," Prof. Harry B.

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Tombs of Kings of Babylon Found by Expedition

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Tombs of Babylonian kings reigning 4000 years ago, about the time of Abraham, have been discovered at Ur of the Chaldees, in Mesopotamia, by a joint expedition of the British Museum and the Pennsylvania University Museum, under the leadership of Dr. Leonard Woolley, it is announced here by the British Museum.

This remarkable archæological discovery, which has been made at the beginning of the expedition's ninth season in Southern Irak, reveals the burial place of three Kings of Ur—Engur, Dungi and Bur-Sin, who ruled during the third dynasty between 2400 and 2300 B. C. at the time of Ur's greatest prosperity, when the kingdom stretched from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean.

A building of bricks bearing the name of Bur-Sin had been reached by Dr. Woolley last season. This is now proved to be an annex to a larger temple. Below the floors of both buildings are tombs, large lofty chambers with vaults. Dungi's tomb contains a high platform from which descent is made by flights of stairs to chambers and passages not yet explored owing to the necessity of timbering up the walls and roofs of the excavation.

In the words of a British Museum official "the building on which work is now going on is as large as, and much more fine and more important than anything discovered before and, if any tombs are found untouched, there will probably be found in them a great deal of priceless material."

Burma Rebellion Reported Spreading

RANGOON, Burma (AP)—Although the sound of gunfire in southern Burma Dec. 29 indicated that fighting was in progress between Government troops and rebels, details of what is actually going on are unknown because of the difficulty of communication.

The causes of the rebellion, the rebels' present position and the identity of their leader all remain unknown. A prince of the wild, mountainous Shan states in eastern Burma with designs on the Burmese throne has been credited with leading the insurgents, but no confirmation has been obtained.

Fires raged in parts of the jungle which the British troops must traverse, reports reaching here said.

Outside this area the country as a whole is tranquil.

LONDON (AP)—An official India Office report disclosed Dec. 29 that the Burma revolt was spreading.

The statement said that the outbreaks apparently started Dec. 22 when a mob of several hundred attacked two villages, and killed two headmen and a forest official.

Further riots occurred, and the latest information received at the India Office was that "disaffection is spreading and government buildings and property are being destroyed."

The statement said the situation was not yet under control and the causes of the outbreak were obscure.

Speak for Women of India

VIEWS OUTLINED AT LONDON CONFERENCE

Mrs. Shah Nawaz, Second From Left in the Group, Is One of the Two Women Delegates at the Round Table. At the Right Is Sir Muhammad Shafi, One of the Leading Moslem Politicians.

BRITISH VEERING TOWARD ARMS GUARANTEE PLAN

Cecil Speech Held in Line With Labor Policy of Paying Disarmament Price

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Signs are gradually multiplying that the British Government may be prepared to consider the question of offering the nations of Europe some further guarantees of security over and above those contained in the League Covenant or the Locarno treaties in order to secure success at the forthcoming disarmament conference. In a recent statement on the subject in the House of Commons, Dr. Hugh Dalton, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, declared that the Government was trying to press forward along the line of disarmament and arbitration and also of security.

Viscount Cecil, in a radiocast speech on Dec. 29, has gone a stage further and pictures "certain nations" asking themselves whether they can safely accept disarmament under existing conditions. They may say to Britain, Lord Cecil went on, that, "even allowing for dangers of air attack, you are relatively safe. It is easy for you to talk about disarmament, but just look at us, with nothing but an imaginary line on the ground to divide us from our neighbors! Suppose we disarm and then find that our neighbors have only pretended to do so, and they attack us, will you come to our defense?"

"To such an appeal, if we are sincere, we cannot be deaf," he said. "If disarmament is necessary to us, we must be ready to pay its price, but no government can agree to do that unless it has the people behind it. Therefore, the answer is with the people throughout the country. It may depend on us whether this great policy can be carried out. International disarmament occupies one of the great, if not the greatest, of our national interests. What is the British nation going to say?"

The Manchester Guardian (Liberal) comments: "It is probable that he (Lord Cecil) was not wise to hint at the possibility that we might have to bribe certain other nations to disarm by promising to come to their defence if they were attacked."

"Nothing is more unlikely," says this paper, "than that this country will be persuaded to extend its existing military comitments. We have enough, perhaps more than enough, already."

Britain's main commitments are those contained in the League Covenant, which pledges the country to break off all relations with a covenant-breaking state, and, if necessary, to supply military and naval forces to "protect the covenants of the League." In addition there is the Locarno agreement under which Britain has undertaken to render aid to the wronged country if either France or Germany unwarrantably attacks the other. France believes these undertakings are not adequate and would also like additional promise of help in case she is attacked by Italy. Italy wants similar guarantees against France and seeks security against an attempt on the part of Germany to retake the Polish corridor by force, which would be a breach of the Kellogg pact.

The British Government is believed to be ready to give some such undertakings on the theory that they are already implicit in existing treaties.

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TESTING TIME ON 'NEW' INDIA DRAWS NEARER

Moderates at Round Table Must Face Test With Extremists at Home

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent in India

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—Resumption of negotiations at the Round Table Conference brings appreciably nearer the time when the Indian moderates in London will have to face the Congress extremists in India and receive indorsement or rejection of the proposals they bring back for future constitutional policy.

While the Princes are completely represented at the conference and the Moslem delegates may be said to be definitely expressing the views of their kin, modern young India and the Hindu masses are less well represented.

These last named are the elements which hold the national leadership of India today. Any policy accepted by those speaking for India in London will require the sanction of those who actually represent the majority of Hinduism in India.

The Indian National Congress, consisting of the intellectual minority, the urban masses and millions of the peasantry, deliberately chose to boycott the conference, expressing complete lack of faith in British intentions.

Its chiefs are in prison under ordinances specifically introduced to combat their organization. But so marked is the strength of organized nationalism that the conference's decisions will lose much of their value unless Congress leaders prove willing to accept them.

The question is being asked here

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Rail Unification News Puts Stocks Up Many Points

NEW YORK (AP)—Stock market bears who had been skeptical over the early prospect of railway consolidation received a surprise Dec. 30 in the announcement from Washington that executives of the eastern trunk lines had agreed upon a unification plan.

The rail stocks were rushed up $2 to $8 a share—one of the sharpest advances of the year—as the bears scrambled to cover their short commitments. The entire share market was stimulated, leading industrials and utilities gaining $2 to more than $5.

There had been rumors about Wall Street for a fortnight that the Administration in Washington was bringing pressure against the eastern rail heads to hasten an agreement in the 10-year-old controversy, but, after the meeting of executives failed to bring any knowledge of concrete developments on Dec. 23, the skeptics said, "I told you so."

The rail shares had been depressed to the lowest general level in five years since the circulation of the consolidation rumors caused a temporary upturn a fortnight ago. Their failure to maintain that advance, together with unsatisfactory earnings reports for November, had encouraged fresh short selling.

The consolidation announcement, coming just after midday, brought an immediate advance in the entire rail list, including western, southern, and New England carriers not directly influenced by the eastern plan.

High fliers were Atlantic Coast Line, New Haven, Lackawanna, Delaware & Hudson, New York Central, Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, and Reading, which gained $5 to $8 a share. Such issues as Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chesapeake Corporation and Alleghany Corporation, advanced $2 to $3.

RAIL HEADS BACK HOOVER MERGER PLAN

C. & O., B. & O., Penn., N. Y. C., Executives Agree on Consolidation

I. C. C. MUST PASS ON THE PROPOSAL

Takes in All Area East of Mississippi, South to Virginian R. R. and North to N. Y. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Hoover announced on Dec. 30 that the executives of four major eastern lines who were in conference in New York City on Dec. 29, as the result of negotiations initiated by himself, have agreed upon a plan consolidating the carriers of this section—except New England—into four independent systems.

The plan must be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which must pass upon it before it can become operative.

The four proposed systems, the President said, would embrace the territory east of the Mississippi River, including the Virginian Railway on the south, and the New York Central on the north. Those who took part in the meeting were:

P. E. Crowley and A. H. Harris of the New York Central; W. W. Atterbury, president, and A. J. County and Elisha Lee, vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania; Daniel Willard, president, and George M. Shriver, vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio; O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen and J. J. Bernel, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Couzens Breaks Silence

The President's public statement of his participation and interest in these great transportation negotiations followed a conference between him and James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, at which the President acquainted Mr. Couzens with the situation and suggested that he express himself publicly on the matter.

Following the announcement of the President's views, Mr. Couzens expressed himself on the subject. Asked if in his opinion the proposed merger would reduce railroad rates, he replied:

"If it does it is contrary to the statements given previously in testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Unless the plans of the merger appear more in the public interest, and if this merger is comparable to previous ones such as the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, I will press my resolution more vigorously."

Mr. Couzens was doubtful if any railroad legislation would be attempted at this session of Congress and he was also doubtful that the calendar year 1931 would see any consolidations. While not opposed to railroad consolidation as such, he is against what he characterizes as the combining of "competing systems." He is the author of a resolution offered at the last session of Congress suspending the authority given the Interstate Commerce Commission, by the Esch-Cummins Act, to approve railroad consolidations.

The measure is still pending in the Senate, but while it has not been acted upon it was effective for the purpose for which it was introduced. Mr. Couzens strenuously objected to a proposed consolidation of the Great Northern-Northern Pacific systems taken under consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission early this year.

See Big Help to Business

It was to put a halt to this combination that he introduced his resolution. The Interstate Commerce Commission has withheld action on the matter since the submission of the restraining resolution.

It has been known in confidential circles for some time that the President has been exerting influence to push reorganization of the railroad systems. He has long advocated this, and the matter was one of the major planks of his presidential candidacy.

With a complete remodeling of the railroad lines of the highest importance in prosperous times the President considers such a step doubly important in the current economic let-down. Reorganization and consolidation policies for carriers at present, the President says, would be a major contribution to the recovery of business by appreciably increasing the opportunity for employment and strengthening the financial stability of the railroads.

No details of the proposed four-system plan were given, either by the President or the railroad executives, but as accepted by the officials of the four systems, the plan is understood to provide for the New York Central acquiring the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which it already controls through the Securities Corporation of the New York Central Railroad, an investment affiliate. In turn, the Central will turn over to the Baltimore & Ohio its interest in the Reading Company, which controls the Central Railroad of New Jersey It is over the latter road that the Baltimore & Ohio will obtain a permanent line to New York.

Changes in the Midwest

The Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate system, controlled by the Van Sweringens, will acquire the Lehigh Valley, which was allotted to the proposed Wabash system in the Interstate Commerce Commission's plan of rail consolidation. The Van Sweringens will get the Lehigh in place of

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$800,000,000 TOTAL IN CONSTRUCTION READY TO START

Woods Told Part of Public Plans Are Now Beyond Preparation Stage

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Public and semi-public works valued at $800,000,000 are in such shape that they can be started within the next few months, Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, announced Dec. 29.

Colonel Woods based his estimates on reports from architects, contractors and others in charge of public works in all parts of the country, received from Franklin T. Miller, head of the committee's public works section.

All of this work, Mr. Miller explained, is beyond the stages of procuring funds, site selection, litigation and other preliminary steps which are delaying some public construction projects. "Our estimate," he said, "is based on personal letters and information on specific projects of a public or semi-public nature, including state, municipal and county buildings, schools and highways, amounting to more than $2,000,000,000.

Indications are that a very substantial amount of work, not dependent on commercial returns from rentals, manufacturing and so forth, will be under way shortly, provided that plans can be completed and contracts let. "We have been making every effort to remove the obstacles which stand in the way of individual building projects," Mr. Miller said, adding that his committee has received in the last three weeks reports that $57,000,000 of construction, much of which had been delayed for months, has been started, notwithstanding the approach of winter."

Colonel Woods announced that a survey of reasons for delay of 1000 public and semi-public projects, excluding federal, made by the committee, showed 25 per cent awaiting authorization; 16 per cent awaiting appropriations; 20 per cent preparation of plans; 15 per cent bids; 7 per cent site selection; 7 per cent approval of plans; 2 per cent litigation; and 6 per cent miscellaneous obstacles.

Illustrative of the types of work which are being accelerated to provide employment are such projects as a $575,000 University of Detroit High School; a $600,000 memorial hospital in Pawtucket, R. I.; a $450,000 high school in Chillicothe, O.; a $2,500,000 municipal airport in Akron, O.; a $400,000 addition to the senior high school in New Rochelle, N. Y., and a $9,500,000 sanitary district project in Mahoning Valley at Mineral Ridge, O.

An unusually cooperative spirit is shown daily by all those concerned with public construction programs, according to Mr. Miller. "We have had more returns than we anticipated," he said. "We have had an extraordinarily favorable response. We find much more construction actually getting under way than we had thought possible."

Jobless Problem Solved in Massachusetts Cities

At least 108 of 355 Massachusetts municipalities have no serious unemployment problems, while 191 others report local unemployment committees functioning successfully, the State Unemployment Committee announced Dec. 29. The remaining 56 towns and cities have not yet filed reports.

The latest instances of local unemployment committees aiding in the establishing of jobs are reported from Winthrop and Lynn. The former helped push through the signing of a grant by the Secretary of War for Winthrop improvements, while the latter reported that one yacht club and several boat owners have cooperated by starting boat repairs at once instead of waiting until spring.

Charging that the Government is neglecting an opportunity to help relieve unemployment by failing to fill vacancies existing in its administration departments, the Suffolk County Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, appealed to President Hoover, Dec. 29, for federal action.

Evidence of greater relief in the building trades in Boston during 1931 was contained in an announcement by Robert W. Roemer, Boston Building Commissioner, that more than $50,000,000 would be expended in the city on building projects during the year.

Expenditures of $90,000 for a Fallon Playground at Roslindale were authorized by the Boston City Council Dec. 29.

Railroad Improvements Called Confidence Sign

CLEVELAND (AP)—John J. Bernet, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Pere Marquette Railways, said Dec. 30 that the fact that railroads have spent about $1,000,000,000 on improvements in 1930, unnecessary because of the decreased business, is a demonstration of the carrier's belief that better times are coming.

"Just about a year ago," he said, "the railroads were appealed to by the Federal Government to continue their program of expenditures in the face of industrial depression, and thus contribute a share to the general effort to maintain employment as far as possible and to stimulate business generally. The railroad executives gave their word that they would maintain their improvement programs, and they have made good to the extent of approximately $1,000,000,000.

"It was perfectly obvious to everybody that these expenditures for new equipment and improved facilities were not going to be necessary to handle the decreased business of 1930. The expenditure was nothing less than a practical proof of confidence in the future of our country, a demonstration of good faith in the belief that better times are coming and that the country will depend upon the railroads, as it always has, to carry on the great bulk of the business of transportation in the United States."

Railway Recalls Workers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Frisco Railroad has announced it will put virtually all workmen laid off in the last three months on duty again Jan. 2 in the division serving Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. This affects more than 1500 men, the majority with families. According to W. B. Berry of Kansas City, head of the mechanical department of the division, the reemployment is in anticipation of an upturn in both freight and passenger business and for the purpose of putting equipment in first-class shape for such an upturn.

Winter Army Camps Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Tulsa's work toward unemployment relief may assume national proportions if government officials act favorably on a suggestion to throw open army training camps for needy men. Mayor George Watkins' committee plans to present the proposal in Washington early this week.

Poultry Show Has 5000 Exhibits

More than 5000 hens, roosters, ducks, pigeons, rabbits and turkeys are being exhibited at the Boston Poultry Show which opened at the Mechanics Building Dec. 30. The show will continue through Jan. 3. Several varieties of hens from California carry away honors for being the most distant entrants in the show. Other states represented include Michigan, Kansas and Illinois.

White crested Polish hens and roosters displayed their tufty silken tops proudly, and a white-face Spanish rooster's deep black feathers contrasted outstandingly with his lily white "ear muffs."

In the middle of the main exhibition hall, a miniature pool has been set up for the water birds. There were graceful swans, and clumsy ducks; wild Canadian geese, the snow goose, crane, and others of the feathered water flock. All through the morning of the opening day this rather cosmopolitan group of birds staged a "show" by themselves on the raft in the center of their pool.

The pigeons carried away many honors in their class and an odd variety was the jacobins. These strange birds carry a hood of fluffy feathers about their neck similar to the practice of monks, and incidentally, derive their name from the Jacobin monks.

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ENGINEERS ACT TO LESSEN FORCE OF TRADE CYCLES

Plan National Network of Committees to Study Economic Needs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Hopeful that it will contribute economic knowledge enabling industry to attain greater stability and lessen the force of cyclical depression, the engineering profession of America is organizing a network of committees in all parts of the country to study the present situation and make recommendations for its improvement and avoidance in the future.

The engineers are acting through the American Engineering Council of which C. E. Grunsky, of San Francisco, is president, but the survey will be directed by a committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the largest of the nation's engineering societies, with a membership of 20,000 located in all the principal industrial areas.

Heading the personnel of the committee, membership of which was announced on Dec. 28, is Ralph E. Flanders, a vice-president of the society and manager of the Jones & Lamson Co., of Springfield, Vt. Other members are Dexter S. Kimball, dean of the College of Engineering in Cornell University and formerly president of both the council and the society; Ely C. Hutchinson of New York, editor of Power and a manager of the society; Joseph W. Roe, professor of industrial engineering, New York University; Col. C. H. Crawford, contracting engineer, of New York, and Col. W. A. Starrett, vice-president of Starrett Brothers & Eken, Inc., New York.

The information gathered and conclusions reached by the engineers will be turned over to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of President Hoover's Emergency Employment Committee.

UNIVERSE TERMED AN EXPRESSION OF ORDERLY MIND

(Continued from Page 1)

000 individual stars, he explained, concluding, "Thus we have the consciousness of the existence of more than a million million stars, but they are not separately discernible." In the last 30 years, he added, astronomers have increased their estimate of the size of the physical cosmos to more than 1,000,000 times that which they had made in 1900.

Larger Appreciation

But increased acquaintance, to Professor Frost, has meant only an enlarged appreciation of the author of the universe he studies.

"The more we study groups of stars the more we find law and order among them," he declared.

"Everything we find from the observational point of view in the study of astronomy seems to me to point precisely and always toward a purposeful operation of nature; and when you believe this then it seems to me to be entirely consistant with physical science to believe in a mind behind the universe, developing the purpose.

"I make the premise that this is a spiritual being; that spirit is distinct from matter, and that it is not subject to sense perception; that it is without mass or length, and probably without time dimension. Spirit must be measured by spirit; you can't weigh it in the laboratory. Some people think that they must photograph spirit to prove its existence; but by its very definition it can't be photographed.

"We have to take it as an axiom. But we see sparks of it in great, inspired people. All through the ages we find men who have accepted from this spiritual power some gift and have developed it after the model of the creator. One could mention numbers of them. I think at this moment of Galileo and of Milton.

"To me there seems no inconsistency in the assumption that there is a force that controls the destinies of the universe and of ourselves as well."

Professor Frost said he took issue with certain modern mathematical physicists who have advanced the theory that the planetary system to which the earth belongs is an "accident," brought into being by the close approach of two stars whose "tidal action" upon the other produced the planets and sent them spinning. He thinks that this theory leads inevitably to the conclusion that the lives of people on the earth are "accidental."

Not an Accident

But his own studies carried on over a period of 40 years have convinced him that the earth is not of accidental formation. The observer, seeing no other planetary systems in the sky, may infer that they do not exist. But Professor Frost points out that if the nearest star were equipped with planets like those which surround our sun they could not be seen from earth with existing instruments. Most astronomers agree that there are thousands of other suns in the universe equally well suited to be provided with planets as the earth's sun. From this, he reasons that the formation of the earth is according to natural law, and is not due to accident or caprice. Even stars that formerly seemed erratic in movement have been found, in the last two or three years, to be acting according to a natural law which was not previously understood.

In short, order is to be found everywhere in the physical universe if one searches long enough to find it; what seems chaos is only a process whose rule is not understood. "Chaos is a synonym for ignorance," said the astronomer.

Convinced that the earth itself is not "an accident," Professor Frost comes to the conclusion that the human life upon it must be controlled by law. What would be the use, he asks, of having a purpose in creating a planet and then having no purpose in the life upon it? His reasoning leads him to what he calls "a certain serenity of thought somewhat like that which Einstein has described as a cosmic religious sense."

"It seems evident that there is a purposive element in nature," he continued. "No one would say that the planets got together of themselves to decide by what law they should be governed. If nature is purposeful in respect to the stars and planets, then isn't it logical to say it must be purposeful even more as to what we call, perhaps with egotism but still with reason, the highest creation, man?"

"Dizzy" Arithmetic

Professor Frost has written a small booklet which he has recently revised for its publishers, the American Institute of Sacred Literature. In it he told of the expansion of human concepts about the universe. To explain the almost incomprehensible distances of stars, he used some figures which he calls "dizzy arithmetic," figures so large that they have to be expressed not in ordinary numbers but in specially devised units called "light years." Then he came to the point: "Can anyone doubt that the recognition of the immense size and detail of the celestial universe must give to all who consider it a new and larger idea of the cause behind it?

"The marvelous experimental researches in physics of recent years," he went on, "have taught us that the atom is a very complicated structure and that the electrons move within the atom somewhat as do the planets around the sun, and indeed with no greater crowding than occurs in the case of the planets of the solar system; yet these inconceivably minute electrons follow the laws of the universe quite as truly as do the major structures."

But this man who has measured the brightness of unthinkably remote stars ended with the humble confession that science had not been able to find out "how that frail, bright-hued bird can find his way across some hundreds of miles of sea and thousands of miles of land, back again to that maple tree where last year the nest was built." "But when at last such mysteries are solved, after patient research," he said, "it will of course be found that they are operations of natural law in God's world. For Omniscience and Omnipotence there are no miracles."

Wilson's Policies and Ideals Called Need of Present Hour

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The need for applying Woodrow Wilson policies of international coöperation to the 1930 world situation was urged by speakers at a dinner commemorating the seventy-fourth anniversary of the World War President, held at the Astor Hotel on Dec. 28, under the auspices of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

Henry Morgenthau, one-time Ambassador to Turkey and vice-president of the foundation, presided. Addresses were made by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet, and Dr. P. C. Chang, professor of philosophy at Nankai University, Tientsin, China, and exchange professor at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Wilson sat at the speakers' table.

President Wilson was characterized as "one who has become a classic in politics"; as the "great political idealist of all countries and ages," and as a "rugged, positive, convinced American," profoundly aware that the world was in a period of transition from an era of international war and "stage-coach diplomacy, which delayed, but did not prevent war," to a new era of international coöperation for the preservation of the peace of the world.

Attempting to interpret the attitude and policy of President Wilson in the face of present-day conditions, Mr. Baker said he believed Mr. Wilson would feel that "the first task of America today was to see that basis of industrial and commercial adjustment established which would produce new agencies of distribution besides Government dole and private charity" to relieve the economic situation. It was under the Wilson leadership, he recalled, that domestic policies were established which today serve to "immeasurably and incalculably" mitigate the severity of the depression, and he declared that now, as then, Mr. Wilson would be the first to recognize that America's pressing need, both in its domestic and foreign relations, was "that it was high time for statesmanship to begin to play a part."

"He would have found that the present depression began in Germany," Mr. Baker continued; "that it ran a circular course through Europe and finally landed here. And he would have said, I think, that the time had come when we must concert measures of international coöperation. Everything else in the world has now been internationalized. The only thing not internationalized is our international political relations."

"It is perfectly idle to talk about international disarmament," Mr. Baker declared, "and the outlawing of war and the breaking up of military establishments until the nations are willing to cease their economic warfare. We cannot expect men to remain unarmed and defenseless when we, without consultation, raise tariff barriers which entail poverty upon tens of millions of people all over the world unnecessarily."

"I doubt," he said, "whether there is a person in this room who either went abroad last summer or met a traveler from abroad who did not observe or hear that all Europe was preparing for war, that it is on the verge of war, that war is nearer now than it was in 1914. And yet it has not come, and the reason for it is that agencies like the League of Nations have developed the realization of danger and we know the danger now, and statesmanship is reaching out to prevent it and has prevented it, and, in my judgment, will prevent it."

Following out the Wilson policy of international coöperation and conciliation to its logical conclusion led necessarily, Mr. Baker said, to America's entry into the World Court as the next step.

Dr. Chang's tribute to President Wilson was as "a scholar in politics" and as "one of the men under whose great influence we in China began to see that in the reorganization of our country it is not only that we should learn government by laws, but that we should also remember that there is some virtue in government by prestige, government by virtue." President Wilson was, he said, "the supreme exponent of human hopes in modern political history."

Steel and Ice Trades Report Good Business

WHILE industry is in the usually uneventful period of year-end inventory taking, there are nevertheless some favorable reports coming to hand from day to day.

One such report from the steel industry states that several plants in Ohio and West Virginia have increased their rates of operation. Others will start on more active schedules in the near future, it is announced.

Sales of ice during 1930 are estimated to have exceeded those of 1929 by 3 per cent. A national survey indicates that earnings of ice companies will show a gain.

UNIVERSE'S ETERNITY ASSURED BY CREATOR, MILLIKAN ASSERTS

(Continued from Page 1)

years on both sides of the Atlantic between leading American and British men of natural science, particularly Sir Arthur Eddington and Sir James Jeans in England.

Both Sir Arthur and Sir James have held to the opinion of the world's ultimate end, while Americans, led by Dr. Millikan and Dr. Gilbert N. Lewis, are cosmically optimistic.

Explains Discoveries

To explain, step by step, the 10 revolutionary discoveries of natural science made within the last 100 years, Dr. Millikan elaborated on his "Ten Scientific Commandments."

The first of the 10, he said, was the "discovery of the principle of the equivalence of heat and work," probably the most far-reaching physical idea ever developed. The second was the formulation of the second law of thermodynamics.

The third was the development of the theory of evolution, that the process of "creation" or upbuilding from lower to higher forms has been going on for millions of years.

The fourth happened about 1900 with the discovery, through isolation of radium and other radioactive elements, that the dogma of the immutability of the elements was wrong, for it was learned that radium slowly changed into lead; then that radium itself was a breaking-down of uranium and that the life-time of uranium was at least 1,500,000,000 years.

From radioactivity came the fifth principal discovery, that the earth itself was at least 1,500,000,000 years old and that the sun and stars were thousands of times older, much older than could possibly have been if they were merely hot bodies cooling off.

Cosmic Ray Energetic

The sixth discovery was the development of evidence that energy and mass could be converted into each other, causing the disappearance of the fundamental distinction between matter and radiation.

The seventh discovery was that all the 92 elements are definitely built up out of units of hydrogen. This came about 1913 with the new method of so-called positive ray analysis tending to prove that all the elements are exact multiples of the weight of hydrogen.

About 1917 there came the assumption, Dr. Millikan said, that the source of energy emitted by the sun was not solely the 1 per cent of energy liberated from the building of the heavier elements out of hydrogen, but was largely the "suicide pacts" leaping into each other's arms within the nucleus. This was the eighth discovery.

The ninth discovery came about 1927 with a series of measurements on the relative masses of the atoms which made it possible to subject to a new test the Einstein formula for relation between masses and energy.

The tenth discovery was brought about largely by Dr. Millikan, who found the cosmic ray to be exactly ten times as energetic as the hardest gamma ray. The meeting of this test, he said, gave experimental proof that helium was still formed out of hydrogen.

Mighty problems that arise as a result of the world's present economic structure were discussed at the opening sessions of the social science groups holding their conventions in connection with the meeting of the parent association.

In opening discussions of varied solutions for the problem of unemployment, members of the American Association of Social Workers formulated a three-fold plan calling for development of unemployment insurance, systems of unemployment exchanges and uniform standards of dismissal procedure.

Drafts of bills providing for both state and national systems of unemployment insurance are being discussed by the American Association for Labor Legislation, which regards that topic as the most important one now before the country.

While unemployment insurance is looked upon as a subject that might be adaptable to federal legislation, inclination among members of the association is to favor state systems of unemployment insurance. That viewpoint was emphasized by Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia University at the opening sessions of the labor legislation group.

Professor Chamberlain spoke for retention of labor legislation in the states, which already have developed a long line of controls, such as hours, safety provisions and minimum wages.

While the labor association group was turning the spotlight of scientific research upon the problem of unemployment and labor legislation, the American Sociological Society turned its attention to the way Americans are living. The evolution of the country weekly newspapers was the subject of a paper by Irene Barnes of the University of Minnesota, who made a study of such papers from 1860 to 1930. Miss Barnes found that such papers exert a tremendous influence in small town and rural communities, and reflect the sociological condition of the environment in which they are published.

In its closing session, the American Association of University Professors adopted a resolution blacklisting four Mississippi state universities and colleges because of the wholesale dismissal of instructors and professors by the Governor of Mississippi for political reasons. The institutions put on the blacklist are the University of Mississippi, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Mississippi State College for Women and the Mississippi State Teachers College.

Symbols of Japanese Hospitality to Dignify New Year's Function

Reception to Students in Boston Arranged by Japan Society—Home of Miss Dexter to Carry Atmosphere of Orient

The officers and members of the Japan Society of Boston will use Japanese traditional symbols of hospitality on the night of Jan. 2 at the home of Miss Rose Dexter in Boston to bridge the gap between the Occident and the Orient for Japanese students living in Boston when they are entertained at a New Year's reception.

Representatives of Yamanaka, importers, in Boston, have the happy task of touching Miss Dexter's Occidental home with some of the ancient signs appropriate for Japanese festivals at this season of the year.

The pine tree, perhaps most characteristic of all Japanese flora; the plum blossom which Japanese poets, writers and artists have long held in esteem as a racial symbol of courage and unassuming hardihood, and even indentified in their works of art as "The Soul of Yamato" or Japan; and the bamboo which stands in Japanese thought for the element in man of uprightness of character, will all be employed in the decoration of Miss Dexter's home.

Many students from Japan attend various educational institutions in and about Boston, and it is the yearly custom of the Japan Society to entertain them at this season, and to surround them as much as possible on the occasion with little details which are dear to the hearts and thought of every cultured Japanese.

Courtney Crocker, president of the society, will welcome the students and his committee includes Willis J. Abbot, Thomas N. Carver, Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, Mrs. John Lincoln Dearing, Dr. Harris Kennedy, Walter Wesselhoeft and H. Yatsihashi.

Kojiro Tomita, keeper of Oriental art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will speak briefly on some recent acquisitions to the Japanese and Chinese collections, and Ralph Adams Cram, whom people too often think of simply as a medievalist, for his eminent contributions to Gothic architecture in the United States, will discuss some aspects of the future of the Japanese arts, of which he is a distinguished student.

Due to the generosity of Raymond A. Bidwell of Springfield, Mass., a number of "Kakemonos," or Japanese hanging paintings of the Ukiyo-ye school, will be exhibited in one of the drawing rooms.

Painting of Transient World

The Ukiyo-ye school arose in the early seventeenth century and was characterized by the "painting of the transient world of daily life." The older, or Taso, rolls had often portrayed the doings of ordinary folk, but only as accessories to an episode in saintly or heroic lives. Ukiyo-ye was distinctly an art of the people; mostly its work was in the form of paintings although late in the century one of its most admirable exponents, one Moronobu, exploited the woodcut also as an inexpensive and effective means for mirroring the contemporary life of the people.

At Miss Dexter's party the Japanese students will be gladdened by the unaccustomed sight, in an Occidental drawing room, of a great tray of Japanese rice cakes, and such characteristic delicacies as dried, stuffed lobster, and the tangerines and chestnuts that Japan knew as holiday fare long before the discovery of the United States.

John K. Allen of the Japan Society will be chief usher for the reception and have the assistance of Wilmar E. Adams and Schumachiro Tomita.

Heads of Four Great Eastern Roads Agree to Hoover Consolidation Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

the Lackawanna, which was theirs by the commission's plan. They also retain control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, of which the commission has ordered they must relinquish.

The Pennsylvania, at present owning control of the Lehigh and the Wabash, is believed to get trackage rights over the Nickel Plate along the southern shore of Lake Erie into Buffalo. It was this point, it is understood, which caused the most discussion at the New York meeting. The New York Central is reported to have been strenuously opposed to the Pennsylvania getting these rights, but the other officials are reported to have convinced the Central that only by making a concession on that point might an agreement be reached.

With submission of the plan to the Interstate Commerce Commission the executives of the four roads are expected to see the successful completion of several years of work.

Commission Plan Differs

In the commission's plan it was stated that there should be five systems between the Atlantic seaboard and Chicago. The fifth system was to be made up of a number of smaller roads, to be headed by the Wabash Railway, of which William H. Williams, the sponsor of the five-system project, is the head.

In the Baltimore & Ohio's original application permission was asked for authority to acquire the Wabash. However, the commission's plan allotted the Chicago & Alton affording the Baltimore & Ohio access to Kansas City. As the Alton has already been acquired, the Wabash could not be taken by the Baltimore & Ohio without some danger of inciting procedure against it by the commission under the Clayton Anti-Trust Act.

The commission also has ruled that the Baltimore & Ohio shall dispose of its holdings in the Western Maryland. Recently an extension of six months was granted to the Baltimore & Ohio in which to rid itself of the Maryland road. Probably its final disposition will hinge upon the commission's reception of the present plan agreed by the four systems.

The Pennroad Corporation, an investment affiliate of the Pennsylvania, owns a majority of the stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia, purchased last year from the Taplins. The decision as to what should be done with the Pittsburgh and West Virginia could not be learned. It is understood that the Virginian, assigned to the New York Central, will be divided, with two roads owning an interest. The Pennsylvania is expected to retain its control of the Norfolk and Western.

Mr. Hoover's Statement

The President said:

"As a result of meetings of General Atterbury, Mr. Crowley, Mr. Willard, Messrs. Van Sweringen and other representatives of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Nickel Plate and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, a plan for consolidation of the different railways in official classification territory—except New England—into four independent systems was agreed upon for presentation to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The four new systems embrace the territory east of the Mississippi River, including the Virginia Railway on the south, the New York Central on the north.

"These negotiations have been in progress for some weeks and were undertaken at my suggestion in the hope of effecting the consolidation policies declared by Congress in 1920 and especially at this time as a contribution to the recovery of business by enlarging opportunity for employment and by increasing the financial stability of all the railways, and particularly some of the weaker roads.

"The Transportation Act passed by Congress in 1920 provides for a consolidation of railways into a limited number of strong systems in order to maintain broader competition, more adequate service, simplification of rate structure, lower operation costs and in the long run lower rates to the public.

"During the last 10 years a possible grouping of the roads so as to carry out the law has been under constant discussion. The Interstate Commerce Commission has no power to compel such consolidations. They can only be effected upon initiation of the carriers.

Most Plans Useless

"During this period a number of negotiations have been undertaken in respect to these railways, with view to carrying out the wishes of Congress, but they have proved abortive. A year ago the Interstate Commerce Commission issued a suggested plan for consolidating these roads into five systems. This plan, like others, has met with objections which apparently made it an unsolvable basis.

"These uncertainties and delays over nearly 10 years have seriously retarded development of the railways and have prevented a desirable growth in many directions, and have diminished their ability to compete with other forms of transportation. Such questions as electrification, linking up of different railroads, development of terminals and many other major improvements have been retarded because of uncertainty with respect to the position which particular roads are to occupy in the permanent grouping.

"It is my understanding that the plan provides for the protection of the interests of the employees and full consideration of the interest of the various communities and carries out the requirements of the law in protection of public interest generally. The presidents of the major systems have agreed upon the many details of the plan with the exception of a minor point, which is left to arbitration.

"The plan, of course, must be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, who have the independent duty to determine if it meets with every requirement of public interest."

Cape Cod Canal Plans Are Studied

Study of plans for improvements in the Cape Cod Canal are being expedited by Government officials and recommendations are expected to be submitted to the United States War Department shortly. Several plans for enlargement of the waterway, with estimated cost of each, have been prepared by Col. S. A. Cheney, army engineer in Boston, following extensive hearings on the subject here.

These plans have been in the hands of Col. W. J. Barden of the Division of Engineers at New York for the past two months and analysis of them brought a request for amplification of the detailed report submitted by Colonel Cheney. Information sought has been prepared and was sent to Colonel Barden Dec. 30. Colonel Cheney said he was not at liberty to devolve the plans or recommendations and that such data must come from the War Department.

Following study of the plans by the War Department division engineer at New York, recommendations will be submitted to the department at Washington for consideration by the Board of Engineers, one of whom is Colonel Barden. These are then to be forwarded to the chief of engineers and if approved submitted to Congress. It is expected to be some months yet before definite action is taken.

AIR PIONEER'S DATA GOES TO SMITHSONIAN

WASHINGTON (AP)—Records and equipment of a pioneer aeronaut, Prof. Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, were presented Dec. 29 to the Smithsonian Institution by members of his family.

Professor Lowe, founder of Lowe's observatory in California, organized the balloon corps which harassed the Confederates during the Civil War. Included in the collection was the first altimeter used to direct artillery fire, and a letter from Abraham Lincoln to Gen. Winfield Scott.

LIFE PRISONERS' PAROLE PROPOSED

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Paroling life prisoners after 25 years, is the recommendation of the Governor's committee which has investigated the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield. Charges of brutality in the enforcement of discipline were unsubstantiated.

The committee also recommended that the "silence rule," forbidding inmates to talk during meals, be lifted, except in cases of those who might abuse the privilege; that the prison school be conducted by a professional educator instead of the chaplain; that investments be made in approved shop building and equipment to deal with prison labor on the state-use method, and in a farm to be worked by trustworthy inmates; and reduction of duty periods of guards from 12 hours to eight.

CAROL SAYS JOB IS KING

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—King Carol's chief occupation is that of being a King, he wrote in a census taker's blank form Dec. 29. As his secondary occupation he put down "farmer."

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FIRST TREK WEST COMMEMORATED AT PIONEER FETE

Dinner Ends Celebration of the Anniversary of Ezra Meeker

By WYONA DASHWOOD
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Old days a century gone, when "Fifty-four Forty" meant a far place called Oregon, and men who would be moving westward headed their covered wagon teams out of St. Louis into the trackless lands, were brought out of Time's receptacle here Dec. 29 at what was called the National Pioneer Dinner.

The occasion marked the closing of the Centennial program which began in St. Louis nine months ago by President Hoover's proclamation, in commemoration of the spring morning of April 10, 1830, that heard the crack of the first whips for the West-going that was to break the way for "steel-faced cities reaching to the skies" and an "engine-handed age."

This culminating tribute took place on the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ezra Meeker, trail blazer and founder of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, who took his family in a wagon over the horizon in 1852 and built his cabin of hewn logs, notched down close at the corners, at the western edge of the continent—and little imagined that the faring forth of which he was a part was to be of world-wide portent. The dinner was held under auspices of the Oregon Trail Association. Miss Anne Morgan was chairman of the dinner committee. Dr. John H. Finley presided.

Those first wagon tracks, leading more than 1900 miles through warm, pleasant valleys, over bleak, well-nigh impassable mountains, down into swamps and across alkali wastes and salt flats, baked and cracked by the sun, were seen to stretch far beyond the old clearings, to be leading irresistibly onward over seas as well, to the world's end. Oregon Trail blazers, and those who followed in the year of the "Great Migration," "Forty Niners," and the later hundreds of the westward movement, were made to pass like masks in a pageant before the dinner guests, in the summary of the decades in which they found action.

Wilbur Vizualizes Past

It was Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, himself born in the middle West, who saw the throngs of the new generation pressing on after the old trail breakers. He reviewed the work of those who took up the building of the nation where the founders had laid it down, who carried it forward through the stress of the '60s, and who now, in their turn, pass it on to the pioneers of the present as a precious heritage. These latter he characterized as "world pioneers," set out on a great trek, having as its quest no less than, "the peaceful solution of all human problems, whether they be those of individuals, nations or continents."

"Perhaps the greatest pioneering before us is world pioneering," Mr. Wilbur said. "We are sending out the products of our factories and of our minds and our bodies to every part of the world. They represent us.

"As world pioneers, we must join in the peaceful solution of all human problems, whether they be those of individuals, nations or continents. We are conscious of the opportunity to reduce to a minimum the killing of men as the basis of settling troubled international relations. Instead of spilling blood, we can use the milk of human kindness and the assembled brains of earnest people.

"The standing example of the pioneer of the western trail, whose aim was to reach his goal in spite of all adversities, must be communicated to all of our people. Times may be softer, but advance is just as hard as ever. The pioneers who bear America's future on their shoulders must be trained, courageous, purposeful and coöperative, or the dead weight of our involved economic and industrial civilization will bring them to their knees.

"Pioneering is a word still full of meaning to most Americans.

"Now that we have spread our people from shore to shore, we are beginning to appreciate more keenly the great heritage that these pioneers have brought us. Out of this past, which is becoming dimmer with time, the silhouettes of great figures and great leaders are becoming clearer and clearer. Jim Bridger, Brigham Young, Kit Carson, General Custer, Sitting Bull, Buffalo Bill, Ezra Meeker—they played an outstanding part in this great American progress.

"When we think of them, a kaleidoscope of pictures passes through our minds—Indian tepees, grizzly bears, beaver, buffalo, the old long rifle, the smoke from isolated log cabins and the sod houses of the prairies. We feel the thrill of adventure, our throats dry with the desert heat; we walk with awe under the great pines; we bear the song of the cowpuncher.

True Pioneering Days

"We are stirred as we visualize that American pioneering which made our country great. To face the new and unexpected each day, to see a new country, to fight against hunger and perhaps enemies, to carve out a new kind of existence, is full of interest and stimulation. We might think that the days of pioneering are over on this continent, for what the railroad and the automobile cannot readily reach, the airplane now brings into view and makes accessible.

"And yet these are the true pioneering days for America. There are wider fields for new ventures and new endeavors than ever before. We have reached out into the unknown with the hands of (natural) science and discovery, gathering new facts which give us new power to do new things in new ways. These facts put into use are remolding, rebuilding and recasting our civilization. We have yet to find how to use these discoveries in the best way for the benefit of all our people."

Dr. Francis Pendleton Gaines, president of Washington and Lee University, said that Virginia remembered with pride its share in the development of the West.

Dr. Howard Driggs, president of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, declared that "in the making of the West, America was made."

The table at which the pioneers sat had the honor place in the room. Those for whom "old settler" places were laid included: Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon Custer, widow of Gen. A. F. Custer; Gen. Hugh L. Scott, for 25 years a mediator between the Indians and the white people; Col. Lovell H. Jerome, the only surviving officer of General Gibbons' command in the Sioux War; W. H. Jackson and Ernest Ingersoll, members of the First United States Geological Survey party to explore the Southwest; Louis Maurer, who alone remains of the designers of the Currier and Ives prints; and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Carter Beard.

Nanking Sends Aid to Kansu Province

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Government awaited further details, Dec. 29, of the reported massacre of 30,000 Chinese by Muhammadan armies.

Reports were meager, but with communications into Kansu virtually nonexistent it was considered possible such wholesale slaying might have been committed without the outside world immediately learning of it.

Lanchow dispatches said the roving followers of Islam severed what communication lines existed and censored all mail, plunging into greater isolation a region known as one of the most detached in the world.

Activities of the Muhammadans, who were believed to be seeking to start a revolution against the Nanking Government, were said to have extended over a period of two months. Several towns were reported to have been destroyed by them.

NANKING (AP)—Nationalist Government military authorities stated Dec. 29 they were sending a military expedition against the Muhammadan army which reputedly massacred 30,000 Chinese in Kansu Province.

New Year Adds Man to Ad-am-an Club

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Pikes Peak will witness an initiation of a candidate for the Ad-am-an Club New Year's Eve. And so will all Coloradans waiting the midnight hour, to gaze 14,109 feet aloft.

The club is a "he man's" organization founded 10 years ago for an annual "watch party" at the top of the mountain. It gets its name from the fact that one man is added each year to the membership.

Two days are necessary to ascend the rugged slopes, and temperature, always far below zero at this stage of the winter, does not permit sleep. Snowdrifts of 10 to 30 feet must be conquered, as well as a wind ranging in velocity from 5 to 60 miles an hour. But the trek has never failed.

The advent of a new member is signalized at the extreme top of the mountain by the explosion of thousands of dollars worth of fireworks, with giant rockets penciling colorful lines along the star-studded black sky background.

Fire Razes Capitol at Bismarck, N. D.

BISMARCK, N. D. (AP)—North Dakota's government was without a home Dec. 29 and many valuable state and historical documents were ashes as the result of fire which burned the capitol.

The four-story brick structure, which dated from the pioneer territorial days of nearly half a century ago was burned Dec. 28 almost on the eve of the convening of the State Legislature which was to have considered a proposal for a new building. Defective wiring was believed to have been the cause.

Officials are arranging for temporary offices and a meeting place for the Legislature.

Estimates of the loss to the State ran upward from $1,000,000. The building itself was insured for $430,000 and its contents for $298,000. However, state officials said it would cost at least $1,000,000 to replace only such documents as could be duplicated from other files.

Summeralls Feted at Tampa, Florida

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Battle flags of half a dozen army units with which he had served and commanded were massed here Dec. 29 under escort of a color guard from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., at a celebration welcoming Gen. Charles Pelot Summerall, retired Chief of Staff, back to his home State. Mayor D. B. McKay had proclaimed the day as "Summerall Day," an occasion for celebration.

The General and Mrs. Summerall came here Dec. 28 from their home at Eustis, Fla. On the program were a visit to school children, a luncheon and a public reception. The final event was a dinner.

"Mrs. Summerall and myself are going to open a Second Lieutenant's quarters up at Eustis," the General told a group of old friends in reply to questions about the future. "That's where we started, back yonder when I was appointed from the First Congressional District to the military academy. Just a little spot where we can meet our friends, the boys who drop in now and then for a chat over old times. Nothing pretentious. Only a Second Lieutenant's cottage."

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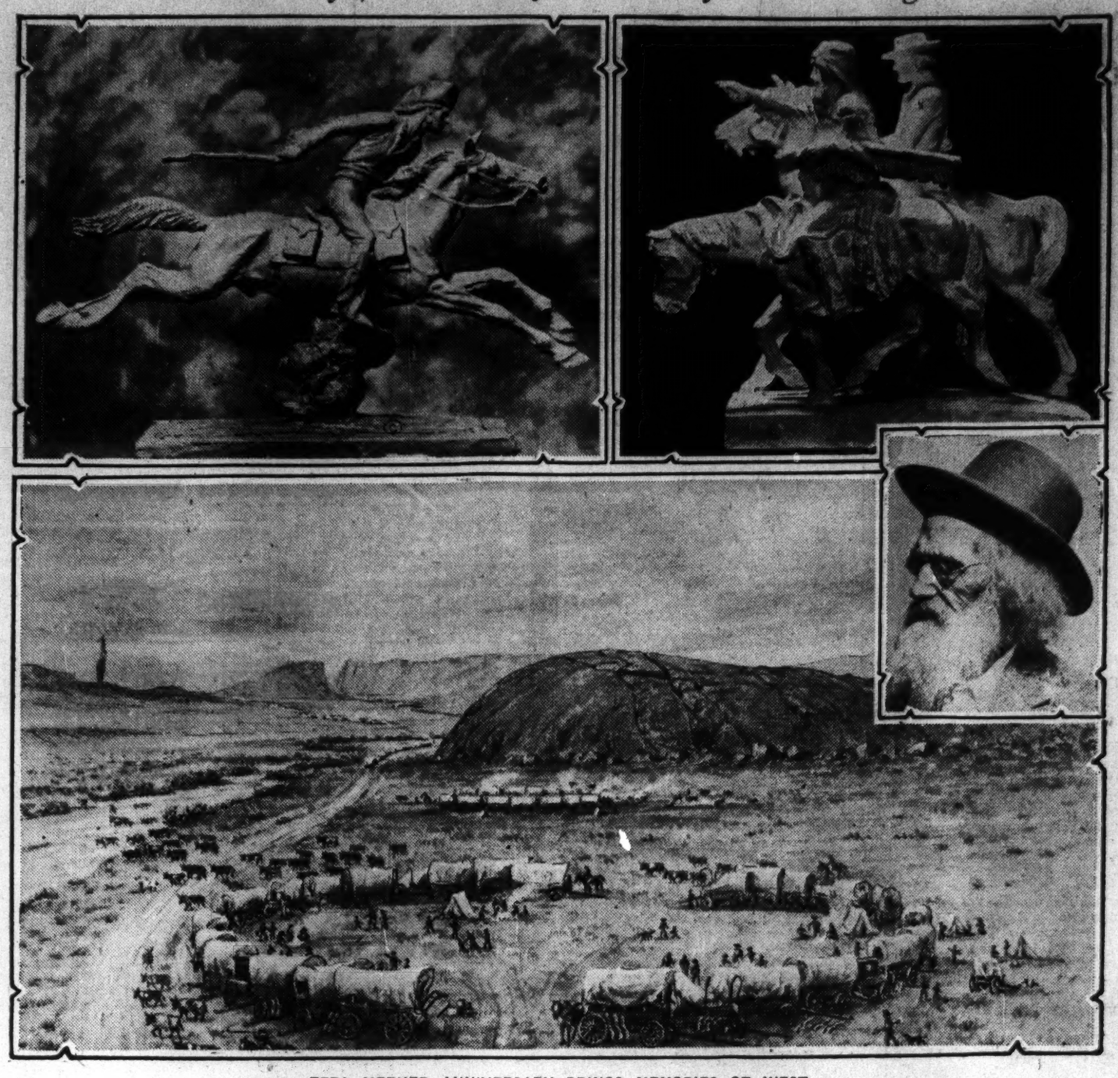

EZRA MEEKER ANNIVERSARY BRINGS MEMORIES OF WEST

Upper Left—"The Pony Express," by Mahonri Young, Depicting the Pioneer Mail Rider of the "Old West" (Wide World). Upper Right—"There Lies the Trail," a Sculptured Model by Mahonri Young (Wide World). Inset—Ezra Meeker, Only Person Who Ever Has Crossed the Continent by Both Wagon Train and Airplane (Associated Press Photo). Below—Painting, the "Independence Rock, the Swatwater River and Devil's Gate," Depicts the Method of Camping Used by the Pioneers In Their Covered Wagon (Wide World).

CUBA IS READY TO DROP SUGAR FOR NEW CROP

Dr. Bustamente Points Out That Island Can Grow in Great Variety

HAVANA (AP)—Dr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamente, distinguished authority on international law and member of the Permanent Court of International Justice, is optimistic about the satisfactory solution of Cuba's economic and political problems.

"Yes, I believe Germany will join in the Chadbourne plan for the limitation of sugar," he told the Associated Press, "and if she does not we shall find a way out of our difficulties.

"Sugar is only one of our resources. This fertile island can and will grow almost any crop. Our agricultural possibilities are unlimited. We have mineral wealth thst is untouched and our forests offer a rich field for development."

Discussing the political troubles which Cuba is undergoing, Dr. Bustamente said:

"I am not engaged in politics, but I can assure you Cuba will settle this satisfactorily. We have faced trials before and met them bravely.

"The fact that unrest and economic disaster are world-wide persuades me that the adjustment will be much speedier than it would be if only a few nations were adversely affected."

Dr. Bustamente relies particularly upon Cuba's youth and recuperative powers to bring it through the present crisis.

"Cuba," he said, "is destined to become to North and South America what England is to Europe and what Japan is to Asia. Island nations are specifically favored. An island with abundant ports, with varied resources and surrounded by friendly neighbors who can be reached by cheap transportation is particularly blessed."

Dr. Bustamente feels Cuba should solve its problems in a Cuban way and without any outside assistance.

"Cuba is and always will be the greatest friend the United States has among nations," he declared. "We Cubans as a people love and venerate the United States. . . . We believe Americans love us. They demonstrated their attachment in ways we shall never forget. We owe our existence as a nation to our northern friend, and I am confident that passing years will strengthen the ties between the two republics."

AMERICAN MOTORCAR WINS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U.P.)—Aladino Azzari, driving an American motorcar, won the 500-kilometer Southern circuit race Dec. 28, averaging more than 135 kilometers an hour.

SPEEDY ACTION ON WORLD COURT ISSUE DEMANDED

Churches Start Drive on Possibility of Senate Reconsideration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The World Court issue, supposedly shelved for the duration of the present session of Congress, showed itself still vigorous on Dec. 30 when the Federated Protestant Churches of the United States launched a nation-wide campaign in its favor and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, announced there was still a possibility of reconsideration in the committee.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, through its commission on international justice and good will, announced the campaign for the purpose of arousing the people of the country "to the support of President Hoover's request to the Senate for prompt action" on the World Court issue. The Senate committee had voted on Dec. 17 by a vote of 10 to 9 to postpone consideration of the question until December, 1931.

As Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana who is known to favor the entry of the United States into the World Court, was absent on Dec. 17 when the issue was postponed by the margin of one vote, Mr. Borah was asked if there might not be a reconsideration of the matter on Mr. Walsh's return. Mr. Borah said that it might very possibly come up again at the present session.

"If there were an extraordinary session," he added, "an opportunity for its consideration would most certainly be offered." He was inclined, however, to minimize the prospects for a more successful vote in the committee if the issue were again raised before March 4. He understood, he said, that there were one or two more Senators who would vote against the court if Mr. Walsh should vote in its favor.

The church federation campaign began with the sending of a petition to all churches affiliated with the organization, which urges the Senate, either in present or special session, to ratify the three protocols to the World Court, which would make the United States a member. Officials of the federation are counting on receiving at least 1500 signatures to the petition.

Postponement for another year would probably lead to indefinite postponement, the petition declares, "and would result in a serious setback to the movement for world justice and enduring peace."

The petitions were accompanied with requests for prompt return because "great haste is vital." According to the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, secretary of the commission, delay is the one sure way of defeating the World Court issue.

"The decision to go vigorously ahead was reached," he said, "after very full information from Washington." Mr. Gulick implied that information available to the commission had indicated that aggressive action at this time had a chance of producing a favorable reaction on the Senate.

Drummond Reaches Argentina on Tour

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (By U. P.)—Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, arrived from Montevideo, Dec. 28, and was greeted by a special reception committee headed by Dr. Victor Lascano, Introducer of Ambassadors.

After being formally welcomed to Argentina by Ernesto Bosch, Foreign Minister, Sir Eric was chief guest at a banquet given by the Argentine International Law Society and the Argeintine branch of the International Law Association at the Hotel Plaza. Sir Eric was scheduled to visit the Provisional President, Jose Uriburu, Dec. 29.

Argentina is the third country Sir Eric has visited on his present South American "good will" tour.

Sir Eric delivered to the Mitre Museum a historical document related to Argentina's first government, Dec. 29. That evening he was guest of honor at a banquet given by the reception committee at the Jockey Club. On Dec. 30 the diplomatic corps will tender him a banquet at the Jockey Club to which the Argentine Foreign Minister and Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs will also be invited.

QUEENSLAND MUSEUM MOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The National Art Gallery of Queensland has been removed from the Executive Building to the old Exhibition Hall, near Fortitude Valley. The latter building, which was formerly Brisbane's leading concert hall, was remodeled at a cost of £6000, approximately $30,000.

ADULT SCHOOLS, LACKING FUNDS, CLOSED FOR YEAR

Heavy Enrollment in South Carolina Passes Expectation of Supervisor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Due to the unusually heavy enrollment this fall, and the fact that the allotted appropriation for the work has been exhausted, adult schools in South Carolina will not open during the ensuing year, Miss Wil Lou Gray, supervisor of adult schools, has announced.

The lack of funds with which to carry on this important phase of the State's educational work has caused the authorities much chagrin, for the "results came thick and fast from all over the State," according to Miss Gray.

The most pressing need in this field is trained teachers, Miss Gray declared, and preparations to meet this need are being made before the opening of the spring drive for funds.

"In order to give the training the teachers of adults should have, there will be a three-day institute held at Columbia College from Jan. 2 to 4," said Miss Gray. "Three hundred teachers, county superintendents and other leaders are expected to be in attendance to receive inspiration as well as information."

Progress in adult education has gone far beyond expectations, the state supervisor said, and evidence of the every hand. Many of the former students, are now attending high school, college, teaching in Sunday schools, acting as insurance agents, cabinet makers, community service workers, and various other lines of endeavor.

The course of study planned for the spring drive will be more comprehensive than formerly, and well suited to the needs of all who may wish to come, from the adult beginners to those who have attended other terms and wish something more cultural or practical, said Miss Gray.

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BORAH DECLARES BUSINESS WANTS SPECIAL SESSION

Disputes Watson Statement to Contrary and Gives His Reasons

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Most members of Congress, and the unanimous business sentiment of the nation, oppose an extra session, James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, Administration leader, declared in a formal statement here.

The statement was, in effect, an appeal over the heads of senators and the public, and was the most emphatic yet issued by the Administration in the matter. It was met by an immediate retort from William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who recently announced himself in favor of an extra session. The Watson statement followed a conference of members of the Republican Steering Committee, including Mr. Watson, Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, and Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, at which plans for the legislative program in the remaining period of the short session were mapped out. These will probably include, besides appropriation bills, Muscle Shoals, the bus bill, a prohibition measure for the District of Columbia, the Norris anti-injunction bill, and a bill establishing a 44-hour week for federal employees.

The program leaves no place for the World Court, but does include opportunity to discuss the prohibition report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement now expected to be transmitted shortly to the President and thence to Congress. The story was widely circulated in Senate circles that the report would reach Congress Jan. 6. No confirmation of the rumor was made at commission headquarters.

"It is the opinion of most of the members of Congress and of the entire business world of America as far as ascertained," Mr. Watson stated, "that an extra session is not to be considered except in case of extreme emergency. I do not believe this emergency will exist if members will forgo speeches on extraneous matters and confine debate to the immediate problems confronting us."

Borah Gives His Reason

Mr. Borah attempted to counter this statement with the declaration that he was in constant receipt of appeals from business interests for legislation.

"I have on my desk a letter," he said, "from a business man, known to the whole country, who says that legislation is absolutely necessary along certain lines. One of the leading business men of New York came to my office last week and urged legislation upon matters that he deemed of vital importance.

"This talk about Congress disturbing business or that a session of Congress would be an unmixed evil is an effort to assign a patriotic excuse for going home or going to Europe. It is a strange thing to me to have men fighting to get into Congress and telling the people all the things they want to do and then making every excuse possible to go home and do nothing.

"I suggest they turn their salaries over to the hungry until they get back."

Asked to name the issues on which he thought legislation would be required likely to force an extra session, Mr. Borah cited half a dozen, one of which, Mr. Borah said, was legislation asked by railroads to restore equality of competition; he named also the power issue, the bus bill, the anti-injunction bill, farm relief legislation, including possible revival of debenture plans, and finally possibility of new taxes. The latter, Mr. Borah reiterated, might be required if Congress continued to increase expenditures.

Some on Administration List

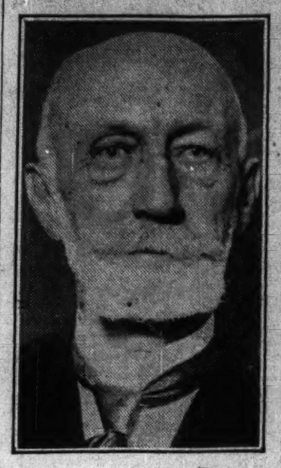
Of the bills cited by Mr. Borah, the bus bill, Muscle Shoals power bill, and the anti-injunction bill were down on the Administration list. From statements made by Mr. McNary it was deduced that the Administration group was preparing to hold out opportunity to consider these matters in return for prompt action on appropriation measures. Mr. McNary said the Administration group would insist on action on appropriation bills before the other projects.

Congress has made almost unprecedented progress with passage of appropriation bills up to the present, Mr. McNary said, and is far ahead of schedule in this matter compared to other years. Mr. McNary explained that after conferences with Mr. Watson, and Bertrand H. Snell (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the Rules Committee of the House, no final program of legislation has been worked out, but tentative subjects agreed on and that effort to rush appropriation bills would be continued. Mr. McNary said he saw no effort by any group to hold back appropriation bills so as to force an extra session. He did not consider that the two uncertain elements in the legislative situation—the national commission prohibition report and the World Court issue, would disrupt the proposed program.

Mr. McNary acknowledged that legislative business might suffer delay if the Norris-Lucas dispute flared up in the Senate. It was with the Norris-Lucas controversy in mind and the desire to pass a large measure of pending legislation that led Mr. Borah to urge a special session.

Educator in Canadian Embassy at Washington Urged by Geologist

Geological Society Head



Keystone

PROF. ALFRED C. LANE

American Society Holds Its Forty-Third Annual Convention at Toronto

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—Elected president at the forty-third annual convention of the Geological Society of America, now in session here, Prof. Alfred C. Lane said that a valuable supplement to the work of the Canadian Embassy at Washington would be accomplished by the endowment of a professor or consultant in Canadian literature and history who would assist the United States Congress and the diplomatic staff in Washington to become better acquainted with Canada. Professor Lane is the state geologist in Michigan.

Approximately 450 prominent natural scientists are attending the three-day convention. On opening day 20 technical papers in geology were delivered. Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, extended a welcome to the delegates.

"The migrations of men have been notably affected by geologic action which has accumulated alluvial deposits along courses of rivers and in the form of deltas at their mouths," R. A. F. Penrose declared in an address to the convention. Great agricultural prosperity has frequently marked the development of large communities in such alluvial areas.

As geology becomes developed to a still greater fullness, he said, it will teach the world profound lessons in the evolution of the highest products of life, which will have a surpassing influence on human knowledge.

The geological society has nearly 600 fellows elected from American geologists who have made notable contributions to natural science. The affiliated, society of economic geologists which is also meeting here is international in scope and has 250 members including 75 from countries outside the United States.

Prominent geologists from the United States and Canada held the special meeting for the purpose of making arrangements for the sixteenth International Geological Congress which it was decided will be held at Washington D. C., in 1932. The International Congress is held every three years. It last met in South Africa in 1929. It met in Canada in 1913.

Parole Plan Urged for New York Jails

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Indeterminate sentences and restoration of the compensation system, by which a prisoner was allowed five days off his sentence for each month he worked at some prison industry, were urged by representatives of the board of parole and by Dr. Walter N. Thayer, State Commissioner of Correction, at a meeting of the State Crime Commission here on Dec. 29. The speakers also urged changes in the parole system.

Caleb H. Baumes, State Senator, whose term of office as chairman of the commission will expire on Jan. 1, presided. Dr. Joseph W. Moore, chairman of the division of parole, urged that definite sentences for all offenders be abolished. He recommended establishment of a series of indeterminate sentences.

Dr. Thayer's recommendations as to definite and indeterminate sentences differed somewhat from those of the parole board. He proposed that all first offenders except those convicted of certain very serious crimes be given indeterminate sentences, to be determined by the parole board. Second offenders would be eligible for parole at the expiration of half their sentences, and third offenders at the expiration of three-quarters of their sentences, according to his proposal. Fourth offenders would not be eligible for parole until they had completed a term equal to the maximum prescribed for the crime of which they were last convicted, with life as the ultimate maximum.

'Reds' Are Accused of Assailing Banks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Alleged efforts of Communists in the United States to encourage runs on banks and bank failures will be carefully scrutinized by the House committee investigating Communist activities, Hamilton Fish (R.), chairman has announced.

Mr. Fish said he has enough evidence to warrant the inclusion of this phase of Communist activity in his report to the House. The Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party in the United States, he said, has been filled for the last week with articles attacking the credit of American banks and predicting new failures.

Mr. Fish added that there is no federal law providing for punishment of individuals or groups for conducting a "whispering campaign and spreading false information for the purpose of causing runs on national or reserve banks." The committee is considering requesting J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, to testify in regard to this lack of laws and to submit any recommendations he may deem advisable.

Belgium Admits Spanish Air 'Rebel'

ANTWERP, Belg. (AP)—Maj. Ramon Franco, who in his own words "was born to fly and could not stay shut up in a cage," began another chapter in his saga of exile Dec. 30.

Cheered by friends and admirers of his fruitless attempt to establish a republic in Spain, the transatlantic aviator and his one-time mechanic, Pablo Rada, arrived here on the steamer Thysville from Lisbon, their first haven after the flight three weeks ago from Spain.

They arrived as plain unemployed immigrants, traveling on Uruguayan passports, and looking for jobs. Immigration officers examined their passports and finally let them disembark with the admonition that while in Belgium they would be careful to abstain from political intrigue, respect the public order, and not abuse Belgian hospitality.

HISTORY GROUP ELECTS CORNELL MAN PRESIDENT

Carl Becker Heads American Association Meeting in Boston

Carl Becker of Cornell University, was elected president of the American Historical Association at the business session of the forty-fifth annual meeting of that organization at the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Dec. 30.

Other officers elected were Herbert E. Bolton of the University of California, first vice-president; Charles A. Beard, New Milford, Conn., second vice-president; Dexter Perkins, University of Rochester, secretary; Constantine C. McGuire of Washington, D. C., treasurer.

High school students must be taught how to form more critical opinions on modern problems of the world today not through textbooks but through a first-hand study of public opinion and how it works, or there is little hope for democracy.

This was the conclusion of speakers at the joint session of the New England History Teachers' Association and the National Council for Social Studies meeting concurrently with the American Historical Association at Boston University.

Democratic government should be studied not as an abstract institution but as the result of the bulk of individual human beings, said J. M. Gambrill of Teachers College, Columbia University. Propaganda, instead of being excluded from the schools as at present, should be copiously introduced an dstudied critically as such, he urged.

The conference of Hispanic American history adopted a resolution recording its regret "to learn of a serious invasion of academic freedom in the neighboring republic of Cuba," referring to the action of the administration there enclosing the universities as secondary schools.

Special group sessions were held on English history, Africa, new viewpoints in Southern history, research in the colleges, history of agriculture and history of business.

Harvard University was host to all the history associations at a luncheon in Harvard Union. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, and Halzvdan Koht, an eminent visiting scholar from the University of Oslo, were the speakers at the luncheon.

A reception at Radcliffe College followed the afternoon business session.

Du Pont Plans Best American School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KENNETT SQUARE, Pa.—Pierre S. du Pont has donated an additional $300,000 to the Kennett Consolidated School, now under construction here, and has declared his intention of making the institution the leading one in the United States in equipment and curriculum, according to announcement on Dec. 27. Mr. du Pont has already contributed $800,000 toward the $1,300,000 edifice, the announcement said, the taxpayers' quota having totaled less than $400,000.

The new school, which will seat 1800 pupils, will be equipped for the education of children from the kindergarten to high school graduation and will prepare the students to enter colleges. Almost all of the trades and manual vocations will be included in the curriculum, so that children graduating from the institution will be able to engage in business or labor without an apprenticeship.

The building will be equipped with a radio system by which addresses and other exercises may be heard throughout the entire building.

AUSTRALIA CLOSES GATE ON IMMIGRATION

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—The Government, Dec. 30, decided to restrict alien immigration until the country's position improves sufficiently to warrant lifting of the ban.

Apart from British immigrants, only those already possessing permits issued on behalf of the Government will be permitted to enter the country. Tourists and business men will not be affected.

RIOTING IN INDIA LAID TO DEPRESSION

BULDANA, STATE OF BERAR, British India (AP)—Bands of natives have burned crops and pillaged homes in several villages through this district in the past few days.

At Bibi, a mob of 500 attacked houses of landlords and money-lenders, burning account books and stealing property. There have been many arrests and some of the loot has been recovered. The outbreak was attributed to discontent among the farmers, who have been hit by economic depression.

Syracuse Schools Asked to Teach Bane of Alcohol

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Teachers and parents have just presented a petition to the Syracuse Board of Education demanding that Syracuse comply with the State law requiring that the harmful effects of alcohol and narcotics to the human system be taught in all public schools here.

The drastic penalties provided for flouting the law are cited by the petitioners. On a complaint of violation to the State Commissioner of Education, he must withhold the State school money from the place involved until the president of the Board of Education makes affidavit to him that the law is being complied with. Syracuse would lose $1,500,000 if such a penalty were invoked.

It is further cited that the law provides for cancellation of the license of any teacher who refuses to teach the subject.

Signers have signified that the subject is reasonably well covered in first year high school biology and to some extent in the seventh grade. The petition says the law requires that at least 20 lessons be taught each year to every pupil in grades 4 to 9, inclusive.

PERU DENIES REPORTS OF GENERAL UNREST

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Reports published in the foreign press of unrest and agitation in Peru were described as "absolutely false" in an official statement to foreign correspondents Dec. 28. False reports are being propagated by elements connected with the former dictatorship, the Government charged.

"Deepest peace is now reigning in the country," the statement read. "Those persons and concerns whose activities are lawful enjoy full guarantees. The Government is working out an economic revival and reorganization of institutions."

EDITORS TO ACT WITH TEACHERS OF JOURNALISM

(Continued from Page 1)

Center of Boston University declared. "Why should not editors drop in occasionally on schools of journalism, to see what is being done? The keynote of this convention seems to me to be the benefits to be derived from coöperation between the press and the schools."

Crime News and Society

Public service is the aim of journalism, Marlen E. Pew, editor of Editor and Publisher, declared in his talk.

"Public service journalism," he said, "is primarily dedicated to the interests of the reader, all other considerations being subordinated. Those who give abundantly in journalism are those who abundantly receive. This is, I think, a dependable rule, and one of many factors which distinguish the newspaper from ordinary commercial pursuits.

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Journalism Defined

Making journalism courses a part of the liberal arts college education is the aim of the University of Alabama, according to Prof. Clarence E. Cason of that institution. In this way, Professor Cason says, there is a tremendous possibility of developing public understanding of newspapers.

Professor Cason declared that there should be a redefinition of journalism. He gave the following as his definition:

"Journalism is a record of the present, and consequently is a study of the present."

Professor Cason said that schools waste time and money in courses on reporting, in that hundreds of students enter these courses who have no ability for journalism. He stated that a course in current affairs should be a major part of a liberal arts course in journalism. This, he declared, would serve the newspaper worker and students who have no intention of entering journalism.

Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, welcomed the delegates at a dinner on Dec. 29. He appealed for vigorous action on the part of editors and teachers to offset commercialism in the press.

The bane of modern journalism is a monotonous uniformity, Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, declared. He described the wide field awaiting men of individuality who will introduce new notes into journalism. Proportion in the news, he said, is a question facing every editor, who must decide, "What is news?" The answer, Mr. Abbot declared, depends upon the reading public for whom the periodical is intended.

TESTING TIME ON 'NEW' INDIA DRAWS NEARER

(Continued from Page 1)

whether the moderates will remain moderate on their return to India and fight extremist pressure or succumb to extremist views with all their implications of political disorder.

For although moderate elements in India believe the conference holds hopeful indications for the future, the Congress campaign throughout the country, particularly that urging nonpayment of taxes, continues unabated.

Indeed since the conference opened political disorder has been intensified to such an extent that the Government has been compelled to revive certain ordinances, including that of curbing the press, which had lapsed, and to draft additional orders to operate against unlawful instigation.

Singularly enough these exceptional ordinances have been put into effect by a government which is headed by one of the most sympathetic viceroys India has ever had and the strange situation exists of India's most loved figure, Mahatma Gandhi, lying in prison under orders of the only other man who holds the reverence of all Indians.

London's Attitude Helpful

It is believed here both among the British and Indians that the best remedy for political extremism lies in the introduction of self-government and its liberal interpretation in operation.

The generous response which the British in Britain have made to India's claims for political self-expression have prompted many Indians to the belief that the Congress has made a mistake in being absent from the conference.

These same commentators, however, maintain that the magnanimity of London's response could not have been foreseen by those Indian political leaders whose dealings in past have been only with British officials upon the spot.

FILLING WAR TRENCHES IS BIG TASK IN CHINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KAIFENG, China—With the termination of the seven-months civil war, the major problem of the villages around Kaifeng and Lanfeng, two strategic cities in this province, is the filling up of the 140 miles of trenches that were dug by troops of the Nanking Government and the rebel army.

It is estimated that $22,000 will be needed for this work alone. About half of the farmers and non-combatants in the war zone, who fled when war broke out, have returned to their homes. The crops have been totally destroyed. Foodstuff is scarce and the people are eating the coarsest kind of millet.

CHILE COAL MINES REPORTED

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The reported discovery by Robert P. Wilson, Chilean mining expert, of three coal veins near Algarrobo, Santiago Province, has aroused much interest here.

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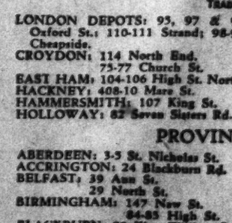
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MOTOR INSURING BILLS COMING UP FOR EARLY ACTION

Nearly Two Dozen Measures Filed in Massachusetts Legislature

Efforts to correct existing weaknesses in Massachusetts' compulsory automobile insurance system will be brought to a focus in the State Legislature early in January, when that body opens its annual sessions.

Nearly two dozen bills advocating the adoption of some form of automobile insurance to fasten responsibility for accidents more effectively on the individual driver will occupy the foreground of legislative activities.

Growing sentiment in favor of a personal demerit system is bent, not on scrapping, but rather on amending present regulations to widen the scope of activity against reckless driving. The step is advised as an orderly rounding out of Massachusetts' system to incorporate both objectives of compulsory insurance, first, to provide financial remuneration for persons injured by automobiles, and, secondly, to weed out the careless operator.

Fundamentally Sound

After four years of compulsory liability insurance in the Commonwealth, state officials are almost unanimous in the belief that the theory is fundamentally sound. Its administration, however, has involved difficulties.

Because the Massachusetts insurance law is mistakenly interpreted in many circles as a safety measure, it has been unjustifiably blamed for the increase in automobile fatalities, Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, declared. As a protection for those injured on the highways against the financial incapacities of careless drivers, its primary aim, the Massachusetts system has proved successful, the registrar believes.

Furthermore, Captain Parker made it clear that, while fatalities had increased annually in the State since the compulsory motor vehicle insurance law went into effect in 1927, the percentage of accidents based on the increased number of operators and car registrations had fallen off each year. This, he said, is the only factual basis by which highway safety can be accurately measured. Incidentally, it throws a true light on the splendid efforts of the Governor's committee on Street and Highway Safety.

"I do not mean that the Massachusetts system as it now stands is the best there is," the registry chief added, "but its theory is sound and the step Massachusetts has taken is unquestionably in the right direction."

Highway Safety

Captain Parker was firm in his stand that compulsory insurance affords unlimited opportunities for promoting highway safety. But safety promoton involves a further step than Massachusetts has taken, he said. The step implied is a personal responsibility law.

To substantiate the Registrar's statement that the Massachusetts law has fulfilled its primary purpose, the State Insurance Department's figures show that during the first three years under compulsory insurance, 1927-1929 inclusive, insurance companies settled automobile liability claims to the amount of $38,588,460. The annual totals were respectively $11,925,437; $12,597,817; $14,065,196. The 1930 figures are not out yet but officials believe that this year's total will exceed the others by a wide margin. The amounts are listed as losses which include reserves for cases still pending.

One of the complications arising from the administration of the Massachusetts automobile insurance law, Captain Parker pointed out, is that of cancellations and revocations of operators' licenses and car registrations because of non-payment of insurance fees. More than 50,000 suspensions and revocations were made in 1929 and this year's total will be much larger.

According to the Registrar this situation places the State in the position of a collecting agent for the insurance companies which necessitates an added burden on the taxpayer. It was further emphasized that it was practically impossible for enforcement agencies to keep up with the vast amount of work caused by these suspensions averaging 1000 a week. As a result more than 1000 automobile drivers are said to be constantly on the road without the legal right to drive due to insurance cancellations.

Two Measures Proffered

Two recommendations are proferred as remedies. One, which would prevent insurance companies from canceling insurance because of non-payments, is already prepared for legislative action. The other is to permit insurance companies to issue policies only after full payment of insurance fees. While both suggestions are believed to involve complications, the wrinkles can be ironed out, officials aver.

The zoning plan of fixing rates is apparently firmly rooted. Nothing is expected to develop in the 1931 Legislature to alter the practice. A few state authorities declare in favor of a flat rate for the careful driver with the careless minority paying penalties on the basis of a graduating scale of rates according to the number and seriousness of their accidents. Any proposals for zoning changes are almost wholly dependent upon legislative action to be taken on the demerit system.

Very little support can be found for the proposed state fund system which would be substituted for the present law. The main argument against it is that it would put the entire matter into politics. And this argument alone, according to the most ardent supporters of compulsory insurance, is adequate to defeat the idea.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY HEARS NEWS LECTURE

In a program sponsored by the recently formed organization, the New England Association of America, Alton Hall Blackington presented his New England edition of "The Romance of News Gathering," at the Boston Public Library on Dec. 29. The talk was illustrated by colored still and motion pictures.

Rulon Robison of the New England Conservatory of Music sang tenor solos, and short addresses were given by William C. Crawford, Courtenay Guild, Logan L. McLean, Arthur L. Race, Emily F. Hurd, and John Jackson Walsh, all connected with the new movement.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Concert, Red Triangle Orchestra, Lobby, 7. Meeting, Beacon Club, Room F, 7:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Rehearsal, club choir, direction Prof. Warren W. Adams, auditorium, 8.

Twentieth Century Club: Anniversary banquet, Camp O-Aat-Ka, of National Order of Sir Galahad, Lake Sebago, Me.; speakers, the Rev. Arthur O. Phinney, Edward J. Day and the Rev. Ernest J. Dennen; program to include selections by camp orchestra, mess call, group singing, moving pictures and taps, 3 Joy Street.

Mechanics Building: Boston Poultry Show, until 10, through Jan. 2.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.
Tremont—"The Apple Cart," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French and English Rooms, Miss Schacht, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meetings, American Historical Association, Ballroom and Foyer, State Suite, Parlor A, Swiss Room, 10 to 12:30; luncheon conferences, 2 to 4:30. Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4 to 7.

Mechanics Building: Boston Poultry Show, 10 to 10, through Jan. 2.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Durer's Life of the Virgin. Medals from the fifteenth century to the present day. Prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4; admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Oils and etchings by Diana Thorne. Block prints by Gustave Bauman.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Russian objets d'art. Paintings, decorations and water colors by Myrtle Holm Smith and Irma Rene Koen.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Paintings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through Jan. 3.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brule prints.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Orchid's Traditional Obstinacy Said to Bar Successful Import

Nahant Grower Expresses Skepticism Over Proposal to Ship the Flower in Large Quantities From Singapore to New York

Orchids, being among flowers rather like Kipling's "Cat Who Walked Alone," doing as they please and not as anyone wishes them to do, are not likely soon to be successfully shipped in volume from Singapore to New York, as Carl H. Boehringer, assistant trade commissioner at Singapore, recently said he believed they might be.

This is the opinion of Robert Roland of Nahant, Mass., long experienced as an orchid grower and enlightened somewhat, as well, by experiences of his own in shipping orchids to Europe.

Mr. Boehringer is quoted as having said that orchids could be shipped from Singapore to New York as they are now successfully shipped from Singapore to New Zealand. Each flower is put in a glass tube, its bloom covered with wax paper, and the tube is mounted in a wooden box to be put in refrigerated cargo space and thus carried for a long distance safely.

In Singapore orchids are very plentiful, especially the familiar lavender cattleya variety, and sell for a few cents apiece. Mr. Boehringer, having heard of the high cost of orchids in New York, thought such shipping might tend to increase retail supply and reduce cost.

Long Experience

Mr. Roland's own long commercial experience in orchids is augmented by knowledge had from his father, Thomas Roland. Thomas Roland was one of the foremost orchid authorities in the United States, and was largely to be credited with the commercial popularization of acacias in the eastern United States.

Mr. Roland said he held reservations about Mr. Boehringer's view, and not only, he hastened to add, because such importation of orchids from Singapore might set up a new element of competition in a field which already has several such elements; but fundamentally because importation of that kind would mean a long, delicate, costly shipping process with a resultantly moderate commercial advantage if any.

Might such importation, however, tend to reduce the orchid market prices which are largely prohibitive for average people now? Mr. Roland was asked.

"Not conspicuously; orchdis cost a lot when they are scarce; and no importation of them is going to solve that, for orchids are scarce at regular intervals and there is no getting around it, no matter how smart the grower at bringing in most plants cleverly to evade the glut-and-scarcity periods. Orchids grow when they want to, not when you want them to. Sometimes you find them being peddled on the streets in New York for moderate prices, like violets and roses, because they are plentiful. But when they are not plentiful there is nothing to do about it except wait until they are. Nothing cultivates patience in you like growing orchids.

Orchid Most Obstinate

"Of all commercial flowers," Mr. Roland went on, "orchids are the most obstinate. You can't circumvent the seasonal element. In October, January and May and June you find them in some abundance. In November, December and March they are very scarce, and consequently high priced. Those are the months, too, when people would like orchids; they are tropically beautiful and they compensate people for the discomforts of cold weather.

"I don't think cattleyas shipped from Singapore would look very well when they were unpacked in New York and put through the retail market. The cattleya is not notable for its wearing endurance. You may, with care, be able to wear a cattleya three or four days. No more. We have sent cattleyas to people sailing abroad who had them properly cared for by the ship's florist and were able to wear them three nights at dinner. The cypripedium, or small spray orchild, is different; many people have corsages of those sent aboard when they sail, wear them every night, and then wear them ashore at Cherbourg, and the flowers still look very well."

Mr. Roland spoke of a shipping vase put on the market this year which might be an advantage for long distance shipping. A test tube with a rubber cap bored to hold the flower stem, and the tubes wired to stout boxes for shipment. This was done with Canadian orchids.

"Are Canadian orchids a serious competition against American orchids?"

"Well, Canada grows large stocks of commercial orchids and Canada does not have our quarantine regulations with respect to new stock imported from Europe. But there are many large-scale growers in the States, and I should think there was no greater volume of production in Canada than we have here. No; wherever orchids grow there is the seasonal scarcity. Orchids are funny things; and there isn't much you can do about it except grow all you can while the growing is good."

NEW ROSE GARDEN PLANNED BY MAYOR

More than 1500 roses, flowering cherries, crab and hawthorn, magnolias, more extensive lawns, an enlarged lagoon, and a gentle modulation of the surrounding slopes, to enhance the beauty of the Art Museum and the Forsythe Institute, have been ordered by Mayor Curley. William P. Long, the Park Commissioner, will make the improvements. In a statement made Dec. 29, the Mayor said that the rose garden will be about two-thirds the size of the one in Franklin Park and will contain sculptural features.

Every variety of rose that will grow in this climate will eventually be shown, according to the Mayor; lawns will surround the garden, permitting the display to be seen from all sides, but not to such an extent as to make it dominate the naturalistic landscape in the Back Bay Fens.

THREE GROUPS OPPOSE BEVERAGE TAX PLAN

The beverage tax, as proposed by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, is opposed by the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, the Bay State Bottlers' Club and the Eastern Soda Water Bottlers' Association. The three organizations, at meetings in Boston, Dec. 29, adopted resolutions against the proposed leigslation.

The proposed bill calls for an excise on beverages of all kinds other than milk, produced, manufactured or being within the Commonwealth. The money thus obtained would be applied against the cost of the age pension legislation, which becomes effective July 1, 1931. Clifton C. Mowry, secretary of the Massachusetts State Chamber, said that it was the sentiment of the committee that its proper function was to oppose what may be termed class legislation.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder; moderate west and northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 22.

Southern New England: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight and Wednesday; fresh to strong west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Light snow; much colder in the interior and slightly colder on the coast tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder; fresh possibly strong west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Dec. 30	Max. Dec. 29		8 a.m. Dec. 30	Max. Dec. 29
Albany	26	38	Memphis	30	48
Atlantic City	34	40	Montreal	28	34
Boston	32	40	Nantucket	34	38
Buffalo	26	34	New Orleans	44	54
Calgary	38	..	New York	32	40
Charleston	36	52	Philadelphia	34	38
Chicago	10	32	Pittsburgh	28	34
Denver	16	40	Portland, Me.	26	36
Des Moines	14	32	Portland, Ore.	30	38
Eastport	32	34	San Francisco	44	54
Galveston	48	54	St. Louis	20	42
Hatteras	40	46	St. Paul	4	26
Helena	14	26	Seattle	34	42
Jacksonville	40	52	Tampa	46	54
Kansas City	20	42	Washington	32	38
Los Angeles	50	74			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 7 p. m., Wednesday 7:21 a. m.
Height of tides 7.5 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:50 p.m.

Women Ask Opening of Political Prisons

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—While a large gallery applauded enthusiastically, members of the Fourth International Feminine Congress, Dec. 29, unanimously approved a resolution requesting the Government of Venezuela to free all political prisoners in that country as a mark of homage to the memory of Gen. Simon Bolivar, South American Liberator.

The resolution, addressed to President J. B. Perez of Venezuela and his commander-in-chief, Gen. Juan V. Gomez, will be signed personally by each delegate.

Adoption of the resolution ended a 12-day session of the congress, attended by representatives of Spain, Mexico, Chile, Venezuela, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Cuba, Panama, Peru and the United States. The congress voted to hold its next meeting in Spain.

A permanent committee was established by the congress to work with the legislative bodies of the countries represented in an effort to obtain adoption of laws benefiting womankind.

CAROL SAYS JOB IS KING

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—King Carol's chief occupation is that of being a King, he wrote in a census taker's blank form Dec. 29. As his secondary occupation he put down "farmer."

MASONS INSTALL THE OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE

Feast of St. John the Evangelist Also Celebrated at Temple in Boston

Officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts were installed with full ceremonies at the Masonic Temple, Boston, Dec. 29, followed by the annual celebration of the Feast of St. John the Evangelist.

Most Worshipful Herbert W. Dean of Cheshire, who was recently reelected for the third year, was installed Grand Master; Winfield Temple of Marlboro, Senior Grand Warden, and William H. Franklin Jr. of Merrimac, Junior Grand Warden. Charles H. Ramsay and Frederick W. Hamilton, both of Cambridge, continue as Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, respectively.

Guests introduced from other jurisdictions included Most Worshipful R. B. Dargavel, Grand Master of Canada, Province of Ontario; Right Worshipful William M. Logan, Grand Secretary of Ontario, and Most Worshipful Charles H. Johnson, Grand Master of New York.

Henry Price medals were awarded to the two visiting Grand Masters and to Right Worshipful Louis A. Jones, who has just completed a year's service as Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Appointed officers of Grand Lodge, were installed as follows:

R. W. Edwin L. Davis of Chicopee Falls, Deputy Grand Master; Charles C. Balcom of West Newton, Grand Marshal; the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Horton of Boston, the Rev Paul Sterling of Melrose, the Rev. John C. Breaker of Worcester, the Rev. Dr. Percy T. Edrop of Springfield, the Rev. Dr. John Vannevar of Swampscott, the Rev. Robert Walker of Concord Junction, and the Rev. Warren P. Landers of Dorchester, Grand Chaplains; Roy P. Miles of Chicopee Falls, and George Emery Green of Medford, Grand Lecturers; Albert A. Schaefer of Boston, and Charles C. Henry of West Medford, Grand Deacons; Fred H. Hitchcock of Waltham, Justin A. Duncan of Winthrop, Eugene Closson of Marlboro, and Morton R. Milne of Haverhill, Grand Stewards; LeRoy E. Shaw of Pittsfield, Grand Sword Bearer; Cornelius S. Hurlbut of East Longmeadow, Grand Standard Bearer; DeBert Wakelee of Melrose, and Robert S. Beck of Braintree, Grand Pursuivants; R. Franz Reissmann of East Milton, Grand Organist; George W. Chester of Boston, Grand Tyler.

Appointment of District Grand Masters of China and the Canal Zone were announced, Irvin Van Gorder Gillis of Peiping, District Grand Master for China, and Ralph Osborn, of Cristobal, for the Canal Zone, being reappointed.

Forty-seven District Deputy Grand Masters were installed, of whom some 30 were new appointments. Joseph S. McDonald of Valparaiso was reappointed District Deputy Grand Master for the Chile district. The largest district in Massachusetts, having three District Deputies, is the Fourth, in which Henry D. MacRitchie of Dorchester was installed, succeeding Leon V. Stone; Frank L. Cushing succeeding W. Newton Harlow and John H. Joy succeeding Farquhar D. Carter.

UNIVERSITY DRIVE SUCCEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Success in its campaign to raise a $1,000,000 fund for new buildings in celebration of its coming centennial has just been announced by Alfred University, of Alfred, a western New York coeducational institution. Small pledges carried the drive to its goal, officials said.

DECREASE FOUND IN CRIME ITEMS IN NEWSPAPERS

Professor Harris Says Pendulum Swings Toward a More Constructive Type

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—A decrease in the amount of crime news published by American newspapers was reported to a meeting of the American Sociological Association, at its annual meeting here by Prof. Frank Harris of Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.

Professor Harris has completed an exhaustive study of the amount of crime news in newspapers and its effect upon the communities in which it is published.

Whether the publication of crime news is a deterrent or an aid in spreading crime was debated here recently by the Cuyahoga County Bar Association, but no conclusive result was reached.

Professor Harris deplored the widespread tendency of certain American newspapers to feature crime news to the detraction of constructive news. He said that the time had come when the pendulum was beginning to swing away from that type of news, however, toward a more rational and a better-balanced selection and variety, coming from every part of the world.

While not making any positive declarations as to his conclusions Professor Harris said that he believed there had been a natural reaction of the newspapers to crime news, caused by the conviction of most of their editors that the time had come to call a halt on the tendencies of a year or two ago.

PERSONAL DIRECTION CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

1883 1930

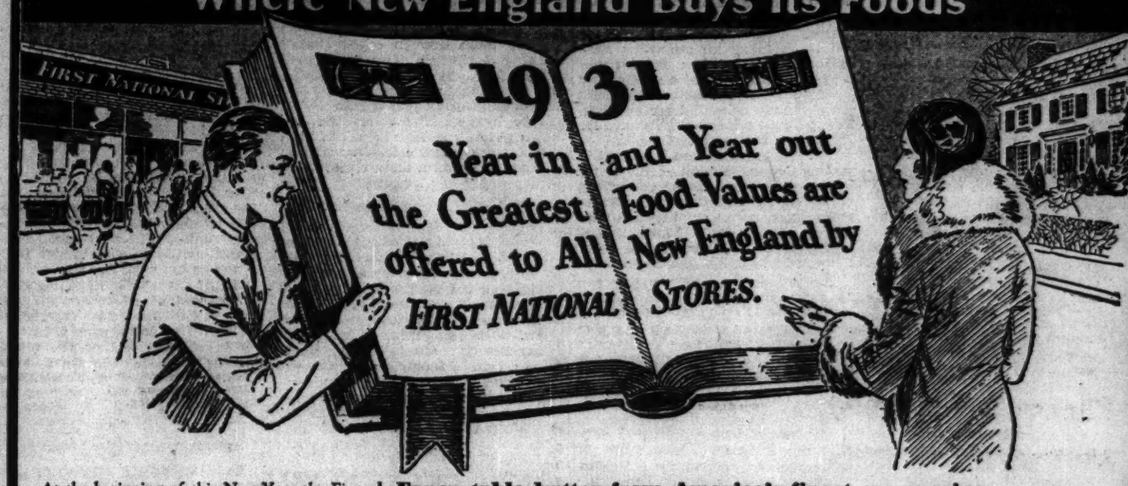
REDUCTION SALE
of
WOMEN'S COATS
ALL OUR
Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coats
at 1/3 off
A Small Lot of Coats
(plain and fur-trimmed)
at 1/2 price

Collins & Fairbanks Co.
383 Washington Street
16 Bromfield Street
BOSTON

—1931—
Diaries & Calendars
Appointment Books
Record Books
M. T. BIRD & CO.
5 West Street, Boston

LAMSON & HUBBARD
announces
a
JANUARY SALE of
FURS
AT CLEARANCE PRICES
—
LAMSON & HUBBARD
304 Boylston at Arlington Street Boston

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods



At the beginning of this New Year the First National Stores wish to thank their many friends and customers who have helped to make the year just passed the biggest in their history. At the beginning of this New Year also, the First National Stores wish to pledge again their promise to continue the same policies of selling only the highest quality foods at the lowest possible prices, and to do this with a courtesy and friendliness that has, in the past, earned for First National Stores the reputation of being unusually pleasant places to shop.

Fancy table butter from America's finest creameries
BUTTER BROOKSIDE ROLL 2 Lbs 65c

Eat more eggs now—every egg selected
EGGS HENFIELD BRAND Doz 22c

Pure Refined Quality
LARD TUB or PRINT 2 Lbs 23c

Sugar
BEST GRANULATED
10 Lbs 49c

Prunes
Large 40-50 size from the famous Santa Clara Valley
2 Lbs 17c

Fish Cakes
GORTON'S or DAVIS' "Ready to Fry"
2 Cans 25c

Campbell's Tomato Soup
The Soup You Never Tire Of
4 CANS for 29¢

Peanut Butter
Lb Pail or Jar 19c Lb Bulk 13c

Ginger Ale
12 Bots in a Carton 95c

Sealpakt Beans
Oven Baked 2 Lge Cans 35c

AT OUR MEAT MARKETS

Rib or Chine—Any Weight Roast Pork Loins	Lb 20c
Tender, Nice Mild Flavor Fresh Hams	Lb 22c
Short Shank—Lean Fresh Shoulders	Lb 16c
Best Cuts Prime Heavy Beef Rib Roast	Lb 29c
Boneless—Heavy Steer Beef Sirloin Roast	Lb 49c
Tender, Nice Flavor—Juicy Face Rump	Lb 37c
Genuine Spring—Meaty and Tender Lamb Legs	Lb 29c
Boned and Rolled If Desired Lamb Fores	Lb 15c

Geese
Fresh, Fancy
Av. 8 Lbs. to 12 Lbs.
Lb. 27c

Chickens
Fresh, Milk Fed
Av. 4 Lbs. Each
Lb. 33c

RICHMOND Toilet Tissue
6 Rolls 25c

Waxed Paper
80 Sheets in Each Roll
4 Rolls 25c

N. B. C.
Flake Butters Pkg 17c

NEW LOW REGULAR CAKE PRICES

	NOW
ASSORTED CAKES Tutti Frutti, Silver-Maple Cocoanut-Chocolate	each 10c
CHOCOLATE MOCHA CAKE	each 23c
SPONGE LAYERS	each 19c
SPONGE CAKE	box 12½c
FRUIT HERMITS	lb 17c

Brookside Milk
The finest Milk Value in Boston—A solid trainload sold in our stores daily Qt. 11c

Heavy Cream ½ Pt 15c
A Real Old Fashioned Heavy Country Cream

Prize Bread Lge Loaf 7c
The Best Money or Skill Can Produce

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

EDUCATIONAL

Left—House-Building Apprentices in the Mechanics Laboratory of a School in Manchester, Eng. Center—Apprentice Carpenters and Joiners in Their School Workshop. Right—Apprentice Bricklayers Constructing a Fireplace.

Teaching Modern Girl to Sew a Few Stitches Is Valuable

By MARION BROWNFIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AN ACCOMPLISHMENT useful to a girl through life is to know how "to sew a fine seam." She may not keep house, but wherever she lives, even a few stitches are an asset to her appearance, and a saving to her pocketbook. Even if she should buy her clothing ready-made, there are always a few stitches to be taken, whether they are alterations, or repairs. There is always the beauty of hand work, and the practical art of mending. Table linen and gifts need the hand touch.

But teaching the little girl to sew sometimes takes patience. There are, in fact, modern mothers who exclaim, "Oh, Betty will learn to sew at school when she takes domestic scence, so why should I bother?" But teaching sewing is planting the seed of domesticity, and this cannot be taught too early. A girl unconsciously learns the quiet pleasure of the peace possible in home making. Further, sewing is an antidote for those hours of "What shall I do, Mother?"

One mother who realized that she was not as patient as an outsider, started two little sisters of 7 and 9 with embroidery lessons, one summer vacation. Now some might say, "Why not learn a few practical stitches, first?" But the idea and its reason were excellent, for these children through their love of beauty and color learned to sit quietly and execute fine stitches. What might have been a tedius task when stitched with thread into cotton cloth, was fascinating with rose embroidery floss.

Fun in It

So whatever the mother decides to teach the little girl first, by all means let there be some fun in it! There are two ways to make needlework a pleasure. One to let the child make some article that appeals, instead of working on a holder or dish towel for the kitchen. Doll clothes, a simple apron for herself, curtains or a bureau scarf for her room, are likely to be "fun" for a little beginner. On the other hand, some usable article will be attrctive to learn stitches upon, if the material is colorful. Thus pink chambray is more fascinating than dark blue or gray, and it may be checked if that helps.

When learning to hem or baste, indeed, stripes or checks are a great aid. The hem can be turned, both turnings, on a straight line, and exactly creased by the pattern on the goods. Domestic science teachers sometimes have students pull threads to make exact lines. But threads will break with little girls. Both bastes and small stitches can be kept on a straight line by the simple device of following a stripe along. Contrasting thread is helpful, too, in learning to baste because it is easier to see. Red thread, for example, may be used on white material. A small six-inch rule or a strip of cardboard is an aid in keeping stitches even and straight. Even a card, notched the depth of a hem, can be used in place of a ruler.

She Needs a Thimble

The first article to give the little girl is a thimble. An aluminum one is most practical because it is cooler and lighter, and first ones are apt to be lost. But for comfortable use, it must be small enough to fit. Many little girls discard thimbles simply because they are a wabbly nuisance.

Basting is the easiest stitch to learn first, and a medium width hem easiest for small hands to manage at the beginning. Handkerchief or skirt hems are so narrow and so deep respectively, that they are a trial. Instead an inch hem on a bureau scarf or stringer is easier, and rather coarse material like crash is better for the beginner's sticky little needle. A strawberry emery is first aid of course to a sticky needle and part of a sewing outfit. Soft materials like voile and muslin are easy for the beginner's needle. The stiff cambric of our grandmother's day is a trial for faultless stitches. Dimity is rather a good material to work with, for this will be stiff enough to crease, and yet be pliable to the needle.

Seaming Before Hemming

Running a seam nicely comes really before hemming. If the seam is carefully basted with contrasting thread, a little girl will not have much trouble keeping the final running stitches on the straight line of the seam. Fifty thread is usually about right, as finer thread breaks too easily. Mercerized thread is especially smooth to use. Another way to learn to make small straight stitches, as the next step, after basting, is to sew trimming on some article. Rickrack braid, tape or bias binding is excellent for this purpose, for results are fairly quick and little girls must not be discouraged by too long a stint. A little apron of unbleached cotton or gay crepe (soft to sew) is quickly finished by being bound around with the bias binding. Both basting and running stitches are learned this way. And the bias tape comes in a great variety of pretty colors. Doll clothes, curtains, breakfast cloths and even bedspreads can be trimmed with it.

Hemming should be practiced on cotton, silk and wool. And it is better for a little girl to try for 10 even stitches every day, than to sit at length and make crooked ones because of fatigue.

Overcasting Doll Clothes

Overcasting may be practiced on the seams of doll clothes. And it is surprising how young girls can be taught a French seam. Girls as old as 12 enjoy making lingerie for themselves, and French seaming it—especially if a little embroidery, such as an initial, is part of it.

Buttonhole stitch is much more interesting to learn, if taught first as embroidery, instead of as stitches around a troublesome buttonhole. A guest towel or collar is nice to scallop with buttonhole stitch ¼ inch deep. To pad the scallops, teach the little girl to run a few stitches first along the scallops for several rows. Another easy way to teach buttonhole stitch is to let the beginner learn the simple blanket stitch first. A doll blanket can be edged this way with wool yarn and a darning needle. In general coarse materials and needles are easiest for little girls at first.

Even featherstitching, which most children delight in, is easily done with yarn and a big needle. Striped material is useful again here to "branch" the featherstitching from as a guide line.

Gift Making

Gift making offers a decided incentive to learning stitches. Thus a bib for baby brother made one little girl patiently learn "back" or outline stitches. But what child does not find "outlining" a rabbit, chicken, cat, butterfly or flower more fun than work? A laundry or collar bag for Daddy worked in white floss on blue linen will teach many an ambitious Miss half a dozen stitches from chain stitch to the making of a neat casing for the draw string. Stamped articles are especially delightful for children. The more pictorial sewing is made for youngsters, the more it appeals.

Learning to gather can be taught in making organdie doll clothes for lamps, pillows and 'phone covers. Or, in making ribbon flowers. Even if the work is clumsy, or the material spoiled, what is that, if a girl is encouraged to be feminine and interested in beautifying a home?

The practical art of mending can be made pleasant, too. It is even worth while to pay a girl of 10 a nickel for every neat darn she puts in the family socks each week, or at least a sliding scale payment from one penny up, according to the size of holes. See that she has a pretty celluloid egg to darn over, and cotton to match the hosiery. A good way to teach the sewing on of buttons is to trim some frock with them. Then the task becomes decorative. Another scheme is to put a girl on her mettle to keep Dad's buttons sewed on.

To Learn to Patch

Repairing rents and patching is difficult even for adults. But an interesting way to teach patching is to let a little girl "applique" crepe fruit flat on some more crepe of contrasting color. In other words teach the idea, with pretty materials and decorative effects. Three-cornered rents that must be darned and pressed, should probably be taught on old materials, then the child does not worry if the first effort is not a complete success. Explain that the stitches are merely like darning stockings, only the surface is flat instead of convex. But also show youngsters how useful ravelings are in making the darn inconspicuous.

Sewing rips is one of the first steps in mending, for children learn to keep their clothes in order this way. The adage "a stitch in time saves nine" can be readily illustrated by showing them how to check chain stitching. A rip in a glove is not too difficult for a girl of 12 to accomplish. And in teaching sewing it may be held out that each year a new stitch will be learned. The result will be that a girl will be able to put in hat linings, sew on simple trimmings and be ready to follow a dress pattern.

Attractive Outfit

A final encouragement to learning to sew is an attractive outfit. A large pretty box is often available, and really practical, for when the lid is lifted, all the sewing tools are ready at hand. A good plan is to have the tools fastened with elastic inside the lid, as this leaves space for the cloth in the box below. Keeping sewing fresh and dainty is thus encouraged. Some girls enjoy a bag, so they may carry them when they visit. Cretonne with a round or square bottom, so material will not be rumpled, makes a useful bag. Then a basket open or closed is nice. The great thing is to have a thimble, pair of scissors and emery, all in place, as well as a rule or tape measure, so that they can be instantly found. Spools of thread, a paper of pins and a needle book are also necessary. Many of these items can be bought at 10-cent stores, and can be added a few at a time, as a reward for learning certain stitches.

The Parent

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dear Friends:

It seems to me that there are certain phases of cultural education which are practically necessary today, if we are to fill our children with resources within themselves to overcome the outer pressure of useless and even harmful entertainment. Music and art are among these.

The schools are offering more and more opportunity for development but it is often possible to supplement school work. Probably more parents are able to give assistance in music than in art. Indeed, many times the father or mother is really capable of taking the child through his early piano lessons, but this is not the happy period that it should be. There is a mental preparation that a parent should make before embarking on such an adventure.

First of all, he should realize that there should be joy in the journey that he and his child are taking together; but as soon as he makes the progress one of compulsion he has, at the start, made impossible of achievement the end toward which he is advancing—a love of music. Was it in the Monitor—it sounds as if it might have been—that I read of the mother who in working with her little girl found this sense of unhappiness and forcing? She then suggested that the little girl, when it was time for her lesson, collect her music books, put on her wraps, come to the door and ring as any little girl would who was coming for a music lesson. It worked, for it removed a certain sense of mother-insistence and child-resistance and put the affair on a more impersonal basis.

I have found this mother-desire for her children's progress the most difficult part of working with my own children. One is so anxious to have them advance; so certain of their ability to do and comprehend; so familiar with their little vagaries, that it is well-nigh impossible to be patient. But one can be.

I have found in our case that we have a better time if we do not set a goal each time but just work along as slowly or as rapidly as we can without strain. We try to have a regular time for practise but not a long one. The six-year-old does not work more than 15 minutes at a time and always under supervision.

There are other supplements to school training that are helpful. It is rather nice for children to have a phonograph which they feel free to use. This sounds rather expensive, but I actually saw a secondhand "box" phonograph the other day for $2.98, almost exctly like the one we have in the playroom. In this day of rapidly changing methods of recording, it is often possible to buy excellent records which have been "turned in" for as low as 25 or 30 cents. If one will spend a little time, a little effort and a little money on the selection of good records which the children may have "as their own," they will unconsciously absorb some love and appreciation for good music.

Singing with the children is a joy not to be missed. I can assure you that the first time one of them plays a song on the piano in which the whole family can join, you will have reached one of the beautiful destinations in your musical journey.

(Mrs.) K. V. P.

Atascadero, Calif.

Dear Editor and Parent Column:

Although I am past the regular parent age—there are four generations in my family—I read every letter in this column of our wonderful Monitor. Often the thought has come to me to tell you of a Bible game we enjoyed in my childhood days. Father was a great Bible reader and Sunday afternoons and of an evening we would each take our Biblos and one would call out a book, chapter, and verse. Whoever found the reference first would read the verse out loud and had the privilege of calling the next number. In this way we spent many happy hours becoming better acquainted with the Bible.

(Mrs.) M. J. H.

Parents and Teachers Stop a Bull Fight

A bull fight exhibition in Newark, N. J., was prevented from taking place recently through the efforts of the committee on humane education of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and others. When news of the proposed bull fight reached the national chairman she communicated with the Governor of New Jersey and the Mayor of Newark, urging that the exhibition be forbidden. She also wrote the president of the New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers and a national vice-president living in New Jersey asking them to use their influence to have the performance canceled. As a result the exhibition was not permitted to take place.

The Director of Public Safety in Newark refused a permit to the local promoter of the fight, and the Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that the director had acted within his rights. In a letter to the national chairman, the Acting Governor of New Jersey said, "I quite agree with you that an exhibition of this sort would be harmful to the morals of our community and a blot on our fair State."

City and Trades Unite to Fit Boys to Build Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

AT A novel school in Manchester the aim is to make keen, efficient and self-respecting craftsmen of boys who are finding it a pleasure to go to school. Most youngsters like playing with toy bricks. At this school they enjoy working with real ones, not only on the school premises, but at two actual houses which they are putting up on the city's newest housing estate.

The experiment of letting apprentices build houses—intended to be rented in the usual way to working-class families—is unique in England, and it is the direct outcome of the establishment of this school for building trade apprentices by the Manchester Education Committee.

The school affords an excellent example of how educational purists who want to instill a cultural training and employers who grudge time and money for anything not severely "practical" may be brought together for the good of all concerned. The history of the Manchester experiment has been singularly free from extremists of one kind or the other. Relations between education committee and employers and operatives' associations have been marked by a broadminded spirit of give-and-take, but the school curriculum and regulations are so happily designed that they might have been conceived expressly to attract both theoretical and practical extremists.

Manchester's Response

Manchester was almost the first municipality in England to open such a school, and even now the number of such institutions can be counted on the fingers of one hand, while Manchester has perhaps gone further than any of the others in allowing these apprentice-pupils to be responsible for the construction of municipal houses. In 1924 the Ministry of Health called the attention of local authorities to the necessity of including in their housing contracts obligations as to the employment of apprentices, and urged the desirability of their encouraging the day training of apprentices. Manchester's response was the formation of the Manchester, Salford and District Building Trades Apprenticeship Joint Council. Its object was to regulate the number, education, training and placing of apprentices in the various crafts of the building industry.

Detailed work was subsequently delegated to a craft training committee, consisting of eight representatives of the Building Employers Federation, eight of the building operatives association, four of the municipality's housing committee and four of the local education committee. This craft training committee concerned itself specially at first with trying to improve the supply and quality of youths entering the building industry. As a result of its meetings the Manchester education committee was asked to open a special school for the part-time training of youths already engaged in the industry as apprentices. The Mill Street School for Building Trade Apprentices, opened two years later, was the education committee's reply to the proposal. The craft training committee continues to occupy itself with all matters concerning the education and training of building trade apprentices, and it now acts as an advisory body to the school.

The pupils are composed of apprentice bricklayers and masons, joiners and woodworkers, plasterers, painters and decorators, and plumbers. The course, nominally four years in duration, is designed to give them a sound general foundation in calculations, mensuration, drawing, experimental science and English. In the later years study is more closely related to building practice, and the young carpenter will be found making drawings of window sashes and frames and then making the sashes and frames themselves, while in another room the apprentice bricklayer is putting up a real wall containing various shaped arched openings.

Good Workmanship

For this is essentially a theory plus practice school. The casual visitor may find one class industriously engaged in working out original designs for, say, that decorative portion of a ceiling from which gas or electric light chandeliers depend, but the lads have to test the practicality of their designs by making stencils from them. He may marvel at the attention given to a blackboard full of complicated mathematical calculations, but elsewhere or later he will find the lads turning that theory into practice in the construction of roof trusses or elliptical arches. He will admire the wonderfully neat architectural drawings, but he will be no less surprised at the good workmanship of a Gothic tracery window made by the youths. And if he goes out to the municipal housing estate at Chorlton he will, unless forewarned, be hard put to it to distinguish the apprectice-made houses from those built under the ordinary conditions of skilled adult labor.

Besides the practical workshops for joinery, brickwork and masonry there are well-equipped laboratories for the teaching of experimental science and mechanics, two drawing-rooms for building construction and geometry, a number of class rooms, and a dining hall.

As to the keenness of these young apprentices, it is obvious to anyone who visits the school while they are at work, or inspects the exercises they have done at home. Boys who would scoff at mere theory and book learning see the direct bearing of their work. Attendance has been maintained throughout at a high level, even during a transport strike which forced many of the boys to walk several miles to the school.

The employers on their part have also shown their satisfaction with the school's work by helping it in a variety of ways. They have been very willing to give facilities for visiting buildings in construction and sometimes have deputed responsible officials to conduct the lads personally over the works. They have given quantities of stone in the rough for the boys to carve, and have donated useful materials for demonstration purposes. Some have visited the school to see the work done and others have made valuable suggestions.

Freeing Teacher and Parent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

MUCH is said about "freeing the child" in the progressive education movement, but precious little about "freeing the teacher and parent." Yet before a teacher can attempt to free the children, she herself must have a degree of that liberty which is easily recognized but not so easily defined or attained.

"Freeing the teacher from herself is the first step," declared Perry Dunlap Smith, director of the North Shore Country Day School in Winnetka, Ill., at a meeting of the Central Council of Childhood Education in Chicago. "A teacher must be on a satisfactory basis with herself in order to fit into the progressive education movement, and if she is not, it may become the duty of the principal or supervisor to discover the reason why," he continued.

Just as an attempt is made to free a child who perhaps is considered the bad boy of the room and is on the verge of being thrown out, so a teacher needs to be dealt with. In progressive schools the so-called bad boy is not expelled, but studied to discover the reasons for his actions. A case where a group of seventh-grade boys were always unruly during the music hour, was cited. As soon as the music lesson began, they would proceed to "raise cane." One day a musician of rich experience dropped in to hear the lesson. "Why these songs are much too hard for these boys," he commented and gave a list of more appropriate music which later so delighted the boys that the unruliness disappeared.

Working With Causes

"We are working with causes, not symptoms," Mr. Smith said. "When a teacher begins to act in an extraordinary manner, the principal or supervisor may be able to help her find the cause, which may, of course, be something in her own personal affairs, her family life, or her relation to others."

Sometimes a teacher becomes unhappy because she gets the idea that her profession is not respected—at least, not by other teachers—and she comes under the depressing thought that she is not doing anything worth while. Such teachers need to become "persons in their own eyes," according to Mr. Smith, who said he had often advised them to get out into community activities by joining a musical club or taking part in the little theater movement or, perhaps, delving into painting or anything which takes them away from their daily job and fires them to enthusiasm and attainment.

Often teachers are not free because they are so utterly dependent on others to make their decisions. They are ever looking to the other fellow to apply the rules for them. "Shall Johnny be in the first grade or the kindergarten?" is a sample question brought to the principal. Why should not the teacher decide? Mr. Smith asks. The principal may give what information he happens to know about the boy or his parents or home life, but the decision should come from the teacher, backed up by the principal and the school, so that the report goes out, "Miss So-and-So believes that Johnny should be in the kindergarten, and the school is with her." Let the teacher take the first responsibility of the decision.

"Freedom has been defined as the conquest of self," declared Mr. Smith. "It means the kind of satisfaction with oneself which says, 'I know what is the matter with me now, and I can do something about it.' This is a healthy condition of mind which helps to free the teacher. If the supervisor can coöperate with the teacher to find this, he has done much."

"Going to Seed" Is Not Freedom

The "going to seed" type of satisfaction with one's self, however, is not freedom. Staying five years at the same age without any growth or development spells doom. A young man who was very well liked by the other teachers, who had the friendship and admiration of the children, who was also doing his work well was literally shoved out of a progressive school because the head of the institution saw that he was not growing. Things were too easy for him. He was advised to get the hardest job he could find and he did. Now he himself is a supervisor.

Can there be too much devotion to the training for the teaching profession? In some cases Mr. Smith says "Yes. Not too much devotion to the profession, but rather too much devotion to the technical side of it." Reading too many books on pedagogy, attending too many summer schools, staying too closely with the details of reports and what-not, swings the pendulum too far and deprives the teacher of a normal and healthful outlook on life. In fact, progressive education involves "one's attitude toward life, toward the children, toward one's self, and toward education."

Supervisors too, those who are not actually doing the teaching, tend to become "fixated" on some easy level, to cease growing, even more than the teachers who always have the stimulus of the children to keep them alive and learning. Hence they, too, should be constantly on guard to prevent stultifying mental molds forming in their attitudes toward life.

And the parents? Much that has been said of teachers can be applied to parents as well. Are they seeking to be free from the dictates and leadership of teachers, or leaning on them to map out the way? Or are the parents relying more on themselves and working out their own projects independently?

One day in a progressive school the parents of the sixth graders were to hold one of their series of meetings. It had been noticed that the parents were leaning very heavily on the teacher to conduct these meetings and to lead the discussions—in short, do the job. Before this particular meeting, the supervisor advisedly and intentionally sent the sixth grade teacher out of town. It was too late to get a substitute. The parents were forced to carry on their own meeting and from that moment on, they began their own work in education.

The "freeing process" apparently is quite interrelated. No doubt, parents and teachers, as well as supervisors and teachers can aid each other in the invigorating ordeal.

Over Penny's Worth of Experience Is Gained by Mother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"WELL," said the mother of grown children, "the first thing to do is to stop making so much of it and—"

"But he took the penny! The teacher told me so over the 'phone. And after all the training . . . oh!"

"It is your hurt pride that is troubling you the most," said the older mother, with a kindly laugh that robbed the statement of any barb. "You think a minute—you're thinking of the 'other mothers' and of the training that apparently has failed. You aren't thinking of the child himself!"

The younger mother fairly gasped. Why—so she was!

"To begin with, the teacher should have handled the matter in her own room without bringing it to you. I know of a most wonderful teacher who has lived in my home for some time, and she told me of a boy who took a dollar once. To this day only that boy and herself know about it. And he was a changed boy after that. It was probably the turning point in his life."

"But the whole room must know of this. The teacher questioned him before the other children. At first he tried to get out of it and then finally he told the truth—he had taken the penny and spent it for candy."

"Wasn't the teacher putting temptation in her brother's path when she left money on her desk? And since she made the incident possible, wasn't it up to her to work it out without telling all the children, the principal and you?"

"Well, the question now is—what am I to do for the child's best good?"

"Well, the first thing to do, I should say, is to get your own thoughts in order before the child comes home. Ask him to tell you the whole thing. Give him an opportunity to earn the penny, not too easy a task. Then ask the teacher to settle the thing as she sees best.

"Be sure the child knows in his heart that you, yourself, are absolutely sure that he will not do it again. That is the important thing. He needs that as an armor against temptation, and against thoughtless remarks hurled at him by children later on.

"Just think—only just turned 7! Of course, he 'should have known better' . . . but think! Haven't you, and I, and every one of us grown-ups, also done things we've regretted after? You are making a mountain out of a molehill—a reality out of a passing cloud!

"Never fear, the child will never go far from the 'training' you talk about so regretfully as if you had wasted your effort"—and again the grandmother laughed, as if suddenly overwhelmed by her younger friend's absurdity.

And by that time the younger mother was poised again, and squarely on her "own two feet."

That was months ago, and Seven-year-old, the next day, bravely stood on his sturdy legs and told his room mates he was "sorry" and restored a penny to the teacher's desk.

The other day the teacher said: "It's a funny thing, but from the day we had that difficulty with E—— he has been a different boy. I had so much trouble with him, and now—why, he is so dependable!" V. S. M.

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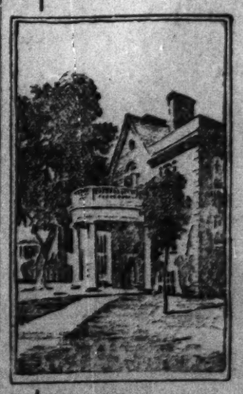

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THE HOME FORUM

All Our Tomorrows

IT IS a young man (age five) in my family who has just made the original and astounding discovery that "Yesterday is something that never comes again." He has been puzzling and struggling (visibly and audibly) for some months over this perplexing problem of Time, and at last he has mastered the surface meaning of "Yesterday," "Today," "Tomorrow." It is "Yesterday," he now comprehends, that is always in the past: an awesome fact, as it slowly dawned upon him that this Yesterday will never, can never come again. And I hear him with bated breath murmuring to himself about these fateful Yesterdays, Todays and Tomorrows. Mighty discoveries which every human being must make for himself!

Of more recent days this young man, however, has been in childlike fashion most concerned with that Tomorrow which means Christmas—"only a week now," he will say. "How many tomorrows is that?" Or he will count—"The day after tomorrow, and then the day after that, and then—" Tomorrow will be Today: And then Today will be Yesterday, and then all hopes and expectations will focus again on—Tomorrow!

And through these very youthful eyes, so thoughtful, eager, yes, and wise, I am brought to see with poignant force into that silent stream "never resting, never hasting" into which we look with wonder and other human emotions; that stream flowing out of all our yesterdays through this present span from dawn to dark into all our tomorrows. Or, again, do I see more deeply into Emerson's "Days":

Daughters of Time, . . .
. . . marching single in an endless file . . .
To each they offer gifts after his will,
Bread, kingdoms, stars, and sky that holds them all.

And I realize, too, that my young man could not have made this great discovery alone. It has taken untold thousands of years to evolve these words Yesterday and Tomorrow. Long must have groped our remote ancestors through the mystery of experience before Past, Present, and Future emerged from human thought to human lips in hesitant yet triumphant word. And when those words were first framed by marveling tongues, then first could a man stand forth proudly and declare to all the Yesterdays and Tomorrows, "You are mine. I can fasten you into history." Only then could men dream of a better Tomorrow. Then first was born the dream of Progress.

In very recent years have we become conscious of our historical development in the racial comprehension of time. Mankind, in the happy phrase of a contemporary, is a "time-binder." Which means not only that we possess the mysterious faculty of memory in general, but that we are keenly conscious of the "days bound each to each" (in the poet's beneficent words) as we see them stretching away into past and future. But our historical sense applies rather to the past. Only within very recent times have large numbers of people come into the heritage hitherto possessed by the poets and prophets, that to which Tennyson gave such noble expression in his lines,

When I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be.

Only within a century, I should say, have we come to see in a large social way that "tomorrow walks in today" and to plan in systematic intelligent manner for Tomorrow. And exactly this recently achieved insight and power, I would suggest, constitutes one of the prime traits of advancing civilization. Indeed, shall we not say that a man or a group is civilized in proportion to his concern with Tomorrow and his power to reshape the experience of all the Yesterdays into a better Tomorrow?

Such is not the attitude of that practical wisdom expressed in traditional proverbs. For while thrift is their constant burden it is always the counsel of caution which they urge. The future is uncertain: therefore, "Make hay while the sun shines." "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today." Or in the carpe diem strain we are bidden to believe that "eggs today are better than chickens tomorrow," and that we should "leave tomorrow till tomorrow."

Without caviling at this worldly common sense, we can well remind ourselves that such realistic views of the present and future rest on the lower plane of our experience. There need be no conflict between a necessary practical attitude and the idealistic, so long as the former does not destroy or obscure the other. Yet the danger of this eclipse of the idealistic is pressing and persistent. And this seems to me precisely the cause of the present crisis in worldly affairs. Heedless of the lessons of all the past, we have plunged into excesses of consumption and production of material commodities. We have thought of tomorrow largely in terms of today. If we thought and talked of an economic millennium just around the corner, we were not conceiving a different kind of social Utopia, but merly an enlargement of current prosperity.

These are at present oft-repeated Jeremiads. Others can voice them far more effectively than I. My thought is rather upon the making of all the tomorrows. With these forcibly fresh reminders of the old, old laws, too carelessly forgotten of late, do we not pause at this season to catch all of the assurances and inspiration of humanity's hard-won experience? And what is this experience but the realization that "the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal"?

But a truce to this sober didactic strain! Are not many of us—millions, I doubt not—readjusting our outlook and manner of living to the winning of those abiding satisfactions which come from within alone? "The sun shines today also. There is more wool and flax in the fields," declared Emerson. "There are new lands, new men, new thoughts."

During these days our eyes have turned from the past months of stress toward the year about to dawn. With what eager hopes are we looking into all those tomorrows? I see the new year as a gallant ship launched into the unknown seas bearing humanity and I am stirred with the memory, of the poet's fervent lines:

Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!

With that inspiriting faith we shall greet not only the tomorrows of the new year but the tomorrows of all the years. Yet not blindly. For we shall make these Tomorrows out of all of Yesterday's wisdom, in the image of humanity's deepest aspirations, and highest attainment of vision.

P. K.

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The Serene Foothills

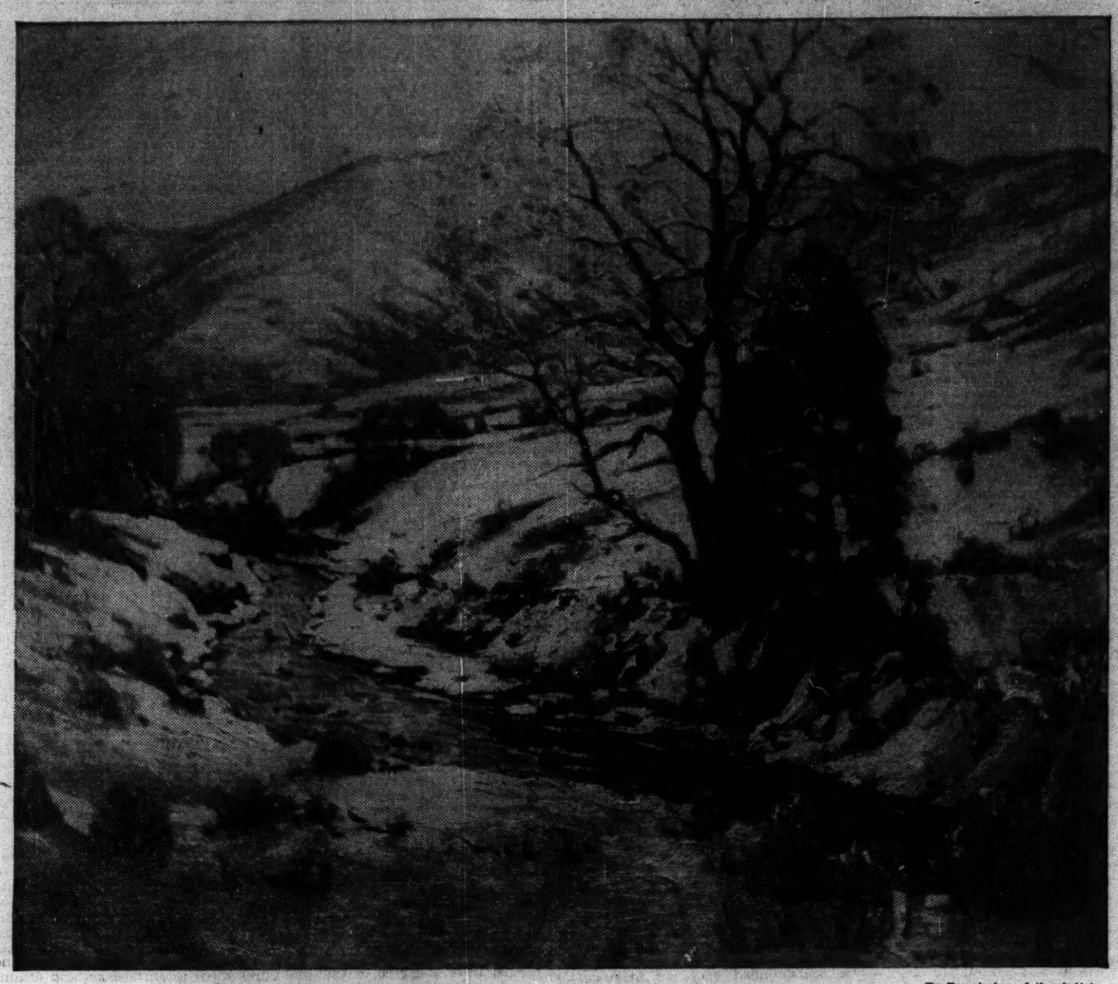
NO COLORADO artist, perhaps, is more familiar with all the varied moods of the foothills near Denver than is Mr. Robert Alexander Graham. His collection is very choice. The hills clothed in soft verdure are there, the hills in the purple mists of a summer afternoon, or when the aspens turn to gold. A few landscapes show the serenity of the foothills in winter, hints of William Cullen Bryant's poetic winter idyl:

"But Winter has yet brighter scenes
—he boasts
Splendors beyond what gorgeous Summer knows;
Or Autumn with his fruits, and woods
All flushed with many hues."

The large canvas on which this picture of "The Foothills in Winter" is painted gives ample scope for the display of fact and fancy, and places in right perspective the dominant features. The shadows indicate a winter afternoon when the days are short, and the midday sunshine has loosened, for a brief time, the ice-bound currents of a little stream and set it to running and gurgling. A light breeze stirs sedges and shrubs cropping out of the snow, and the little bank outlines itself in lights and shadows and rises in easy stretches toward Mount Morrison and the Red Rocks, spreading out to the low-lying adjacent hills banked up snugly against snowy peaks and azure skies.

The striking feature which gives character and poise to the entire picture is the old, branch-ribbed tree and dark cedar, standing close together on the edge of the little stream, in a companionable way, as though sheltering each other from the winter winds and storms. The leafless delicacy of the tiny twigs that outline the shape of the tree is in strong contrast to the gaunt, naked branches, broken and twisted by wind and weather. Bent to one side a little to make room for the growing cedar, it still spreads its arms about the little tree, as though seeking to share in its youth and perptual verdure. Etched against the snowy foothills and blue sky, the lacy foliage of the tree forms one of nature's loveliest winter aspects. The clump of leafless trees on the opposite bank suggests a bend in the stream, and gives just the right balance to the picture as a whole, while the sloping foreground blends into deeper harmonies.

Mr. Graham has avoided the dreary, often repellent effects dominant in some winter scenes. His picture is sympathetic, intimate, peaceful. One feels the warmth and glow of the sunshine and the good cheer it adds to short winter days. The serenity of the hills in winter is told with all the simplicity of refined and finished art.



The Foothills in Winter. From a Painting by Robert Alexander Graham

By Permission of the Artist

Steamboat Wharf

"That's the Chieftain, hear that deep-throated bell; its slow tuneful melody? There's no other bell like it on the river."

Round the bend comes the Chieftain in a glory of gilt and white; in a serene glide as her bow froths the muddy waves of the river. Her stacks billow black smoke; smoke that wafts skyward and throws the white-decked steamboat into dazzling relief with green hills on either side, blue sky above, and yellow-brown river beneath.

"She should carry some mail from Louisville. I hear the New Orleans had to lay up 'way below the Falls on account of a broken drive piston, and thereby missed the mail. Fast time these boats make. Who'd have thought it in 1848?" A quizzical smile from the tall and beaver-hatted speaker; a speaker who wore a high single collar, stiff white shirt, folded cravat, and tight-gaitered trousers, fancy vest, swallow-tail coat and Congress boots, a distinct improvement on the linsey-woolsey clothing, dyed a dull butternut yellow with the inner hulls of the white walnut, that his grandfather wore in the pioneer settlement at Marietta.

An answering assent from his listener; a man of ruddy complexion and bearded chin. "Yes, you're right, Hezekiah; you're right. These are modern times we're a-livin' in, and these paddlewheelers take my breath sometimes. Here's the Adriatic here at the wharf; three hundred eighty-three tons. There's the Chieftain upstream—there's Captain Myers in the pilot-house now; he's turning and backing her in—three hundred twenty-two tons. Lexington, Splendid, Pike, Queen of the West, Ohio Belle, Joan of Arc, Independence; all fine packets in these river waters. And perhaps they can't carry freight!"

Like a paddling duck, the Chieftain glides out of the Ohio's middle current. Her stacks puff; her escape pipes hiss. Her one paddle wheel—these are side paddles—reverses—her second continues its forward movement, and she turns in a circle so that her stern comes in gently and bumps the wharfboat. Her big bell rings three low gongings; a tinny clang in the engine room stops the agitation of the engines, while the blocks of the lowering gangplank squeak as it sways and settles on the packet's lower deck and lies crossing the lapping waters, to end firmly on the deep-worn planks of the wharf. Five Negroes coiling rope hawsers stop, and spring quickly to the aid of the departing passengers.

Blue-uniformed Captain Myers, already relieved of his wheel by the mate, stands and bows before a lady in a Leghorn bonnet and a figured silk dress under a light mantle with purple ribbons. "May I have the honor, Mrs. Chase, of escorting you to your carriage?" The captain's honor for his prominent passenger, the wife of the Cincinnati statesman, Salmon P. Chase, is granted. The cabin boy follows with her large beflowered handbag, while a steve-dore bends under the weight of her brass-trimmed, round-topped trunk.

Tears of joy, and smiles, and a gay chatter, punctuated by the whistles, bells and other audible noise of the river, make a pleasant din around the wharf. A horseman signs the ledger of a steamboat clerk, and takes from him a canvas bag stenciled "U. S. Mail" in queer lacy letters. Ox-carts stand by, waiting for freight to be unloaded.

"We've got seventeen thousand white oak spokes to load back, John," a bushy-haired clerk reports to his assistant, "and soap, candles, side-saddles, linseed oil, sixteen steamboat bells, about a dozen pianofortes for Louisville and vicinity, hams and about a gross of ploughs from Garrett & Cottman. That's a good cargo, besides a raft of miscellaneous goods. Better get the boys unloading now. There're just about thirty passengers and their bags and trunks left."

Stevedores hum tunefully in plaintive minors—

"Tain't no use fer dodgin' roun'!
Dat ole mate jes' behin' you!
Bettah cut dat step and coonjine out,
De ole mate jes' behin' you!"—

as they carry the packet's freight over the swaying gangplank. Sheet brass for the Cincinnati bellfounders, of whom there are nine; sheet veneers of curly maple, black walnut for chair backs, piano frames and cabinet furniture—veneers so thin that it takes thirty-two of them to make an inch; copal varnish for the coach makers, and two cases of thread for fringe, coach lace and tassels, consigned to Charles Libeau of East Third Street. Cast steel axes, cotton yarns in red, blue, gold and silver. Two Negro boys, laughing at their own antics, carry out cloth-wrapped saplings for the nurseries out on the Harrison Turnpike. They have yew, paper mulberry, ailanthus, weymouth pine and juniper, all carefully wrapped for handling and prompt removal to fertile ground beyond the city.

Loading and unloading steamers arrive and depart. Meeting them are two-wheeled ox-carts, a score or more of freight handlers with their small yet capacious carts; carts which bear great burdens for their tall-hatted owners. After the long push up the hill, they rest on Front Street, look down on the placid river and watch the white river boats and listen to their hooting whistles, granting one another river courtesies.

Twenty packets at the Cincinnati landing, and freight untold is uncounted. Newsboys carrying the Cincinnati Republican, a paper of stanch Whig views and cost but eight dollars per annum, vend their wares. "Sure, sir, all the steamboat arrivals and departures; daily stage of the river; imports and exports, and prices," to a man who bears the unmistakable air of a river man from down the Ohio. He laughs, shakes his cane good-naturedly at the boys and steps into a landau that will take him to either the Franklin House or the Galt House, where he will read a later—and rival—Gazette, under lamp light, and warmed by a grate fire burning eastern Ohio coal, will drop off to sleep with steamboat whistles bordering on dreams.

In the British Museum

"What do you see in that time-touched stone,
When nothing is there
But ashen blankness, although you give it
A rigid stare?

"You look not quite as if you saw,
But as if you heard,
Parting your lips, and treading softly
As mouse or bird.

"It is only the base of a pillar, they'll tell you,
That came to us
From a far old hill men used to name Areopagus."

—"I know no art, and I only view
A stone from a wall,
But I am thinking that stone has echoed
The voice of Paul.

"Paul as he stood and preached beside it
Facing the crowd,
A small gaunt figure with wasted features,
Calling out loud

"Words that in all their intimate accents
Pattered upon
That marble front, and were wide reflected,
And then were gone.

"I'm a labouring man, and know but little,
Or nothing at all;
But I can't help thinking that stone once echoed
The voice of Paul."

—THOMAS HARDY, in "Satires of Circumstance."

La Pensée béatifique

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

ON S'OCCUPA beaucoup, il y a quelques années, d'un drame illustrant le pouvoir de bénir, par la pensée juste, tous ceux avec lesquels nous entrons en contact. La scène se passait dans une pension, où un certain nombre de personnes ayant des carrières diverses menaient une existence quelque peu sordide et discordante. La duplicité, le soupçon, le mécontentement, la jalousie, l'égoïsme et la critique malveillante avaient pénétré dans toute l'atmosphère. Plusieurs membres de la maisonnée, ayant à prendre des décisions immédiates et vitales, voyaient la tentation se dresser devant eux.

Sur ces entrefaites survint un nouveau pensionnaire, un étranger qui possédait le don gracieux de l'appréciation, pénétrant le vernis de la personnalité sordide pour arriver à la vraie nature spirituelle intérieure. Parce que l'étranger pensait béatifiquement concernant tous ceux avec lesquels il entrait en contact, son influence améliora le sort de chacun dans la maison. Aucune personnalité apparente et fausse, résultat de l'entourage, de l'hérédité et d'une vie coupable, ne pouvait altérer pour lui l'image divine qu'il savait être réellement portée par chacun. A cause de cette vue correcte de l'homme, ses pensées faisaient du bien à tous ceux sur lesquels elles reposaient.

Tous comptent sans doute parmi leurs connaissances au moins quelques individus en présence desquels les perplexités, les anxiétés, les chagrins et les maux tendent à disparaître devant un flot d'espoir, de gaîté, de confiance et de courage. Parce que leur nature réelle, spirituelle en tant qu'enfants de Dieu s'exprime dans leur mode de penser et de vivre, leur influence bénit impartialement chacun, clarifiant les conclusions, mitigeant l'erreur et révélant que le bien est à notre portée. Ces possibilités sont expliquées par la vérité contenue dans l'affirmation de Mrs. Eddy à la page 266 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, où elle dit: "L'homme est l'idée de l'Esprit; il reflète la présence béatifique, inondant l'universe de lumière." "L'homme spirituel n'entretient que des pensées béatifiques. Lorsque nous comprenons et démontrons ce fait, nos pensées ne peuvent faire de mal à personne et ne sauraient entraver aucun effort légitime. Tous ceux sur lesquels elles reposent, les choses mêmes, reçoivent une bénédiction.

L'attitude de Dieu envers Sa création est celle de la bénédiction, comme le montre la Genèse où il est écrit: Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait et il vit que cela était très bien." A mesure que notre pensée reflète cette divine reconnaissance de ce qui est spirituel et réel, elle bénit le genre humain et amène la destruction conséquente de l'opposé du bien, de son contraire hypothétique ou irréel.

Cette même bénédiction venant du Père céleste salua Christ-Jésus lors de son baptême sur la rive du Jourdain et plus tard sur la montagne de la transfiguration, en ces paroles d'une tendresse divine: "Celui-ci est mon Fils bien-aimé, en qui j'ai mis toute mon affection." Et la même "présence béatifique" bénit constamment chacun des enfants de Dieu. Chaque individu est en réalité un enfant bien-aimé de Dieu, en qui le Père-Mère a mis toute Son affection. La bénédiction de Dieu et Sa tendre sollicitude maintiennent perpétuellement Sa oréation, y compris l'homme individual, dans la santé, la joie, l'abondance et l'harmonie éternelles.

Dieu, l'Entendement divin, étant Tout-en-tout, il n'y a en réalité qu'une seule intelligence gouvernant l'homme spirituel et ses activités. L'Entendement, l'Amour infini, inspire, soutient, guide, sauvegarde et bénit constamment chaque idée spirituelle, et l'homme à la ressemblance de Dieu ne peut sortir du domaine de l'Amour, de sa bénédiction et de sa sollicitude.

Cela ne veut point dire que le faux sens de l'homme comme étant matériel, mortel et faillible soit connu de l'Entendement divin. Tout au contraire! A la page 72 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy exprime succinctement ce fait: "L'Etre est Dieu, Esprit infini; donc il ne peut connaître quoi que ce soit de matériel, ou ce qui est en dehors de l'infinité." Dans la mesure, cependant, où les hommes revendiquent leur véritable individualité spirituelle comme enfants bien-aimés de Dieu et surmontent le faux sens matériel pécheur par la vraie conception de Dieu et de l'homme à Son image, ils sont bénis et harmonieux. Leurs pensées deviennent béatifiques, bénissant tous ceux sur lesquels elles reposent et leur faisant du bien impartialement.

Chaque journée est susceptible de présenter diverses situations, différents contacts exigeant la considération, la décision ou l'action. Il est possible dans tous les cas de penser d'une manière constructive, secourable, béatifique, aidant ainsi à détruire chaque erreur apparente pour établir dans la conscience l'opération actuelle de la loi spirituelle. Nous pensons toujours quelque chose; aussi veillons à penser d'une façon utile.

Comme l'étranger de la pièce précitée, nous pouvons nous-mêmes reconnaître la véritable individualité chez les autres, leur aidant ainsi à discerner leur moi réel. Chacun de nous peut contribuer à lever les fardeaux d'un autre en réalisant l'irréalité de tout ce qui paraît entraver, empêcher ou frustrer l'activité du bien.

La capacité de penser et d'agir juste en tout temps—quel don précieux accordé impartialement à tous les enfants de Dieu! Etre capables de refléter la bénédiction de Dieu pour tous ceux sur lesquels reposent nos pensées—que pourrions-nous demander de plus?

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Beatific Thinking

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOME years ago much attention was drawn to a drama illustrating the power to bless, through right thinking, all with whom one comes in contact. The scene was laid in a lodging house, where a number of people from different walks of life were leading a somewhat sordid and discordant existence. The atmosphere was pervaded with duplicity, suspicion, discontent, jealousy, selfishness, and unkind criticism. Several members of the household were facing temptation in crucial moments of decision.

Then came a new lodger, a stranger, possessing the gracious gift of appreciation, which penetrated the veneer of sordid personality to the true spiritual nature within. Because the stranger thought beatifically concerning everyone with whom he came in contact, his influence brought betterment into the life of every member of the household. For him no seeming, false personality resulting from environment, heredity, and sinful living could mar the divine image he knew each to bear in reality. This correct view of man caused his thoughts to benefit all upon whom they rested.

Doubtless everyone numbers among his acquaintances some at least in whose presence perplexities, anxieties, sorrows, and ills tend to vanish before an influx of hope, cheer, confidence, and courage. Because their real, spiritual nature as children of God is being expressed in their thinking and living, their influence blesses all impartially, clarifying issues, mitigating error, and revealing good as attainable. These possibilities are explained by the truth in Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 266 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says, "Man is the idea of Spirit; he reflects the beatific presence, illuming the universe with light." Spiritual man entertains only beatific thoughts. As one understands and demonstrates this fact, his thoughts can injure no one, nor can they hinder any right endeavor. Everybody, everything, upon which they rest receives a blessing.

God's attitude toward His creation is one of blessing, as shown in Genesis, where it is written, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." As our thinking reflects this divine recognition of the spiritual and real, it blesses mankind, and brings about the consequent destruction of the supposititious or unreal opposite of good.

This same blessing from the heavenly Father greeted Christ Jesus at the time of his baptism on the shore of Jordan, and again on the mount of transfiguration, in these words of divine tenderness: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." And the same "beatific presence" is ever blessing each of God's children. Every individual is in reality a beloved child of God in whom the Father-Mother is well pleased. God's blessing and loving care perpetually maintain His creation, including individual man, in everlasting health, joy, abundance, and harmony.

God, divine Mind, being All-in-all, there is in reality but one intelligence governing spiritual man and his activities. Mind, infinite Love, is constantly inspiring, sustaining, guiding, safeguarding, and blessing every spiritual idea, and man in God's likeness cannot go beyond the range of Love's blessing and care.

This does not mean that the false sense of man as material, mortal, and erring is cognized by divine Mind. Quite the contrary! On page 72 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy puts this fact succinctly: "Being is God, infinite Spirit; therefore it cannot cognize aught material, or outside of infinity." In the measure, however, that men lay claim to their real spiritual selfhood as beloved children of God, and overcome false, sinning, material sense with the true apprehension of God and of man in His image, they are blessed and harmonious. Their thoughts become beatific, impartially blessing and benefiting all upon whom they rest.

Each day is apt to present various situations and contacts demanding consideration, decision, or action. In every instance it is possible to think constructively, helpfully, beatifically, thus aiding in destroying any seeming error and in establishing in consciousness the actual operation of spiritual law. We are always thinking something; so let us see to it that we think helpfully.

Like the stranger in the play, we can ourselves recognize the true selfhood in others, thus assisting them to know their real self. We can each help to lift another's burdens by realizing the unreality of anything that appears to hamper, hinder, or frustrate the activity of good. What a precious gift is the ability to think and act rightly at all times, a gift bestowed impartially on each of God's children! The ability to reflect God's blessing for all upon whom our thoughts rest—what more could we ask?

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Today

But they who do their souls no wrong,
But keep at eve the faith of morn,
Shall daily hear the angel-song,
"Today the Prince of Peace is born!"

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Poems.

From England to Egypt

How long ago was it—ten thousand years? since a swallow of genius cast an eye on the first house that had a jutting roof-edge. Fancy the small creature ruminating and conversing with her mate: "See that nice shelf sticking out? No burrowing need be done there; only some good strong plastering. Burrowing is odious work, Cliff dust is choking and makes my claws sore." So they two fetch their straws and clay and make their pellets by the water-side (as Israel did in Egypt), and plastering strongly their nest in its new shelter. Once the discovery was made, for ever after the swallows followed the fortunes of man. They built their nests in Babylon, in Carthage, in Troy; among the six-thousand-year old palaces of Crete. Occasionally in the earlier hieroglyphics of Egypt you will find the swallow sitting with folded wings. . . .

Each night they return I tell myself: "It is the last"; already we look forward to the shorter day. The light will grow paler as the sun withdraws himself into the south. The swallows will grow more excited, the young ones flying on longer, stronger wings, as daring, as untiring as any. The old ones will be watching the signs and remembering the way. Each day they will be freshly aware of the mandate, as they see the pathway of the golden emperor lower upon the sky. They will have the impulse to follow his receding glory, shooting straight for the middle curve of the golden bow, high, high up.

We shall see them getting ready. They will sit and talk interminably in long rows. You can hear them.

"When? when? when? Joy! joy! joy! Away! Where? Far, very far! Egypt, Africa. Follow! Follow the sun! To-morrow! To-morrow!"

And when to-morrow comes you may see them lift and go. Twenty false starts they will make before they are off. The flocks are waiting by companies together; now they whirl up and join together, then settle again. One more try, and they go! They rise and rise and then stream out on the sky in their arrow-shaped formation; the most great-hearted swallow of all darts out to the front and leads alone.

They will cross the seas, by way of France and by the Netherlands; they will reach and cross the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Apennines. Safe in the hollow behind the arrowhead travel this year's birds, upheld on the whir of the hosted wings. They disappear on the edge of the sky.—GRACE RHYS, in "A Book of Grace."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Indian Tragedy

Dawn in India, British Purpose and Indian Aspiration, by Sir Francis Younghusband, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E. London: John Murray. 10s. 6d. net.
An Indian Diary, by Edwin S. Montagu (Secretary of State for India 1917-1922). London: Heinemann. 21s. net.

NO ONE is better qualified than Sir Francis Younghusband to express the inarticulate thoughts of the thousands of Englishmen of the best type who have for long years served—and are today serving—India. As he explained 25 years ago, when he was invited after the famous expedition to Lhasa to give the Rede lecture at the University of Cambridge, the true relationship of Britain and India is neither paternal nor fraternal, certainly not that of conqueror to conquered—the facts of history refute any such notion—but one of manly comradeship.

The present volume, we are told, was written primarily for the benefit of Canadians and Americans who have found their sympathies torn asunder during the last year, in which the British-Indian tragedy has reached its climax. The conflict is in its essence mental, the Englishman by his nature thinking mostly in terms of government, of practical politics, the Indian in terms of status and self-respect.

The author was by turns soldier, explorer and political agent in three or four Indian states, coming under the spell of the renascent mental forces which mean to the Indian so much more than any mere political aim or activity. No wonder, he says, that the Indians who began traveling to Europe and America at the beginning of this century were revolted by the "sheer materiality" of what they had seen. They derived, however, from their change of milieu and their western education, a new and growing self-confidence, an exhilarating feeling of manhood, while in accordance with the times the idea of nationhood came to dominate their thought. The defeat of Russia by Japan (with the grant of self-government to South Africa) was the beacon of Indian nationalism.

An Impartial Statement

The process of "first fitting India for freedom and then setting her free" (as British policy was described by Sir Herbert Edwardes in 1861) has been continuous. There never has been any divergence of aim. The failure has been in imagination and in manner. One cannot help feeling that India has suffered—and behaved—like any adolescent impatient to loose the apronstrings of a too motherly mother. Today India in every fiber feels herself to be an adult people.

In Sir Francis Younghusband's judgment the gulf between England and India may yet be bridged. But time is short. The wisest course, Sir Francis thinks, would be to declare publicly that when India has attained that responsible government which Great Britain has time and again declared to be the goal of her policy, she shall also have the responsibility of making the decision for herself "whether she would remain within the British Empire or part from it." If the present scheme for an all-inclusive federation for any reason falls through, some such official proclamation may well become urgently necessary. And in this twentieth century world, in which, as General Smuts suggested last year, political values are destined to lose first place to other human interests, an "independent" India could not be an isolated India.

The tone of the book throughout is admirable. With Edward Thompson's "The Reconstruction of India," it supplies what is so badly needed in these days: a fair, impartial statement of the problem and an illuminating survey of its background.

Mr. Montagu in India

With "An Indian Diary" we are in a different atmosphere. This private record of the day-to-day experiences of Edwin Montagu's Reform Commission (it was intended largely for the information of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George) is intensely interesting, but it reveals a mentality lacking just that balance of sense and sensibility which distinguishes Sir Francis Younghusband.

Edwin Montagu was very conscious of the importance of his mission: "My visit to India means that we are going to do something, and something big." He was also desperately lonely, a highly sensitive Jew who felt that he was the first British Secretary of State (if not the first Englishman in India) to possess that imaginative understanding for which the Indian has always craved and without which the Indian problem is insoluble. He realized that whatever scheme emerged from his consultations with the men on the spot, it must be such as India would accept and the House of Commons would sanction without whittling it down. But he had no knowledge of India, and, as he admits, he was not an easy man to work with. The formality and stiffness of the Government of India came as a great shock to him—he cites for instance the tents pitched in strict order of precedence at Delhi, the petty squabbles about prestige, the heartbreaking official inertia.

Edwin Montagu was not the sort of person who could suffer gladly all this flummery, and he is seen here becoming more and more impatient with the bureaucratic devotion to efficiency. But he saw clearly, many years before most of his countrymen, that "the social side of the question is at the bottom of the political mess in which we have landed ourselves." Often one is irritated by the manner in which he expresses himself on the spur of the moment, but one cannot help liking the man for his transparent honesty.

W. HORSFALL CARTER.

Scissor Cut by Lisl Hummel for "The Green Door," by Eliza Orne White (Houghton Mifflin).

The Rakonitz Dynasty

Mosaic, by G. B. Stern. London: Chapman & Hall. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

AMONG novelists who have devoted themselves to the tracing of family trees, Miss Stern now fills a deservedly high place. Her dynasty is not only vastly staged—for the ramifications of the Rakonitz family are at home in most of the countries of Europe—but the individual members of it, vitally conceived, emerge as true men and women, not as puppets dwarfed by their tremendous setting.

Perhaps it should be added that this happens only when Miss Stern has decided that they shall emerge. As a novelist in this tradition, she is not one who holds out a welcoming hand to the reader in search of the instant attractions offered by a lively tale; first of all, she must have room to establish her atmosphere of international Jewry, stretching from Danzig to Vienna and from Vienna through Paris to London, in a survey which reaches from the early years of the last century to the latest days of this. It is extraordinarily well done, though some readers may begin to wonder how long it will take this splendid "Mosaic" to resolve itself into an appreciable pattern.

They will be reassured sooner than they think. In spite of all the subsidiary wealth of character and social incident, "Mosaic" resolves itself rather quickly not only into a pattern but into one main portrait. It is that of "Tante Berthe," first as the glowing young bride of Konrad Czelovar; then as the ample and energetic wife, striving to bury her grief and chagrin at the absence of children of her own in a violent interest in the children of others; and, lastly, as a widow with a settled passion for arranging the love affairs and careers of all who will submit to her domination.

Unfortunately, benevolence of that kind is liable to harden into a most efficient tyranny; and toward the end of the book one of the younger generation is found announcing: "Berthe is a perfect and untouched specimen of a supreme egoist." So she is and so she has been drawn. Miss Stern has produced a classical addition to the portrait gallery of what another writer has called "that baffling personality the unselfish egoist, always doing for others, always thinking of himself."

But poor Tante Berthe meets a fate which the type is usually spared in real life; in the end she has to face not only defeat from a much younger woman, but an open and accomplished diagnosis of her essential illusions about herself. However, she retires to her beloved Paris to find solace with her apparently frailer but really stronger sister Letti.

As for the profusion of other affairs, interests and offspring that center round this major portrait, the book itself must be consulted. To borrow a phrase of Miss Stern's own, it has something of "the opulent, careless feeling of grapes flung about in vintage-time."

The Casement Tragedy

The Life and Death of Roger Casement, by Denis Gwynn. London: Cape. 18s. 6d.

NOW that the intense feelings aroused by the events which happened in Ireland between 1916 and 1923 have moderated in large degree, it is possible to consider the tragic figure of Roger Casement with some sympathy if not with detachment. "No wise man now uses the word traitor at all," wrote G. Bernard Shaw soon after the 1916 rebellion. The pendulum swings. The traitor of yesterday is the legendary hero of tomorrow. And while it cannot be said, even in Ireland, that Roger Casement is regarded as the most signal of Irish martyrs, no cool-headed historian will accept the verdict of the English courts as the verdict of history. Casement's execution was one of the many disgraceful episodes in Anglo-Irish relations, explained no doubt in great part by the war mortality of the time. Casement, between two sets of rebels, had the misfortune to be on the "unofficial" side.

The value of Mr. Gwynn's book is that it restores a balance to our opinion of Roger Casement's public life, if it does not deeply illuminate his private character. His best friends would agree that Casement's hatred of injustice and his sympathy—from long experience—with subject races were vitiated by the impetuousness and instability of his temperament. His integrity was beyond question, his dignity during his trial impressive. But his attempt to seduce regular Irish soldiers from their loyalties, in the German prison camps, showed a lack of perception, as his insistence that the proposed Irish Brigade should be used for Irish and not German objectives, indicated a mentality which had utterly lost touch with actualities. But this must be said for him: when he saw the hopelessness of his impulsive plan, he hurried to Ireland to prevent the rebellion which he saw was foredoomed to fail.

His positive claim to public recognition lies in his work in Africa, for which he was honored by the King. It was Casement who was responsible for investigating and exposing the appalling conditions under which native labor suffered in the Congo, and later in Peru—an exposure which brought about international action. Into this arduous and heartbreaking work in the tropics, he put the best years of his life, and for the amelioration of conditions in those countries he primarily has the credit. But history is an ironic muse: his political débâcle is remembered where his positive services to men are forgotten.

Mr. Gwynn's book is a timely and readable study in rehabilitation; calm and singularly free from bitterness and the eloquent clouds of illusion that hang over Irish controversy. Anxious to stress Casement's labors in the Congo and Peru, he has perhaps devoted too much space to Casement's diaries of the time, which tell one a great deal more about the investigation than the investigator. But the ground is at least prepared for the full-length and detached portrait of the man which ought to be written, for he was an immensely interesting character. In such a biography, one feels, he will appear of no great importance in the history of the Irish struggle. But as a remarkable tragic character, one of those haunted men who see the conflict between white and native in the tropics, and whom Conrad excelled in drawing, he is an irresistible subject. In the Congo lies the origin of many of the later developments in his life and character, and it was the Congo, one recalls, that so profoundly affected Conrad's attitude to human life. Indeed in 1903, 13 years before the tragedy, it was Conrad who wrote this estimate of Casement to W. Cunninghame Gorham:

"I can assure you that he is a limpid personality. There is a touch of the conquistador in him too; for I've seen him start off into an unspeakable wilderness swinging a crook-handled stick for all weapons, with two bulldogs, Paddy (white) and Biddy (brindle) at his heels, and a Loanada boy carrying a bundle for all company. He could tell you things! Things I have tried to forget; things I never did know."

V. S. P.

The Municipal Boss

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

City Bosses in the United States, a Study of Twenty Municipal Bosses, by Harold Zink, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Political Science in DePauw University. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. $4.

MR. ZINK'S study of that purely American phenomenon, the municipal boss, is rather academic than political. This does not imply that it is not full of value to those who would seek to understand the details of American politics, particularly the shady type by which American cities are ruled. But political life is a good deal like theatrical life in being a thing apart from the lives and the social customs of the average citizen. One does not come to understand the methods or the motivating purposes of political bosses big or little unless one has mingled in the political struggle and had opportunity to observe and perhaps to participate in the multitudinous tricks of that trade. It is not often that a college professor has thus equipped himself to speak with precise authority on political affairs. Professor Merriam of the University of Chicago unquestionably has done so. Professor Zink of DePauw University apparently has not.

The weakness of a book of this character is the difficulty, even the impossibility, of determining the qualities and the acts which enable men, frequently of slender intellectual attainments, to establish themselves in positions of power in great cities, and with the aid of a well-disciplined minority of loyal supporters govern the majority as they choose. Mr. Zink has sought to some extent to seek out these qualities and to determine their relative values. He cites physical force, abstemious habits, a gift for silence, generosity, personal magnetism and stubbornness among the qualities which he finds in the typical bosses whose character he has analyzed. But they do not appear to the same extent in every boss, nor does there appear to be any group of personal characteristics which will be found in all the bosses. There could be, for example, no two characters more dissimilar than those of the New York boss, "Big Tim" Sullivan, and the Chicago boss, Roger Sullivan, and yet in the end they employed the power which they built up for much the same purposes. Big Tim, however, maintained himself by a close alliance with the criminal and the quasi-criminal. Roger Sullivan's alliances were with big business, public utility corporations, great contractors. Professor Zink shrewdly discovers that some bosses hold power indefinitely without winning elections. These content themselves with control over one party, and dictating its nominations, sometimes with apparent indifference as to whether the nominees shall or shall not be elected. They not infrequently maintain themselves by trades with the opposing party. Roger Sullivan was a striking example of this type. And a gentleman in New York City, largely controlling the interests of the Republican Party therein, who is not enumerated in Mr. Zink's list of notables, pursues much the same tactics.

It seems to me that a very illuminating book could be written by taking one municipal boss of the higher type—Roger Sullivan perhaps; Charles F. Murphy, or Chris Magee—and unraveling his alliances with great business enterprises, and with the individuals at the head of them, commonly regarded as good citizens. Some of the revelations that might thus be made would be most instructive to students of the art of politics. I dislike to close this review without reference to the amusing discovery by Professor Zink that two bosses, Magee and Flinn, attained that social cachet which attends listing in the "Social Register." Both were figures of Pittsburgh political and social life.

Shaking Some Traditions

Bits of Cambridge History, by Samuel F. Batchelder. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $4.

MODESTLY called "Bits of Cambridge History," the four pieces of research which Samuel Francis Batchelder has carried out with so much care and recorded with so much vivacity throw light on a far larger field than Cambridge and on events that are a part of the history of the American Revolutionary period.

The "bits" bear the titles: "Burgoyne and His Officers in Cambridge," "Colonel Henry Vassall," "The Washington Elm Tradition," "Adventures of John Nutting, Cambridge Loyalist." These were originally papers read, in whole or in part, before the Cambridge Historical Society, and occasionally one catches the echo of a voice presenting the material aloud to an audience. The audience, made up of devout Cantabrigians, can have found little cause for local pride in the unsparing picture of the treatment accorded by their town to General Burgoyne and his officers; they could hardly feel pride in the downfall of the Vassall family, and even the tradition of the Washington Elm is no longer left to them intact.

A Ruthless Picture

Mr. Batchelder paints a clear, vigorous and ruthless picture of village meanness and legislative weakness in his account of the fortunes of Burgoyne and his army while in Cambridge. After the Battle of Saratoga, Burgoyne's force of British and Hessians were, according to the convention signed by the generals on both sides, to march under guard to Boston, where they were to embark for England. While waiting for transports they were to be quartered at Cambridge and its environs.

Cambridge was at first alarmed, then indignant, at the prospect of housing an alien army of some 5000 troops. The village had hardly recovered from its occupation by American soldiers during the siege of Boston. To be swarmed over by an army, even by one without arms, to find food and shelter for it, above all to find fuel, was no casual matter. General Heath, appointed to the task, had his hands more than full. But the rank and file were promptly bestowed in the old barracks on Prospect and Winter Hills in what is now Somerville, where American troops had been lodged not long before. The barracks were miserable huts, admitting rain and snow, and fuel was almost unobtainable.

The officers, according to the convention, were to be "quartered according to rank," in Cambridge. General Heath, unlucky man, expected to be able to use the great houses once owned by Tories and abandoned by the Loyalist families. But no; some of the houses had tenants who refused to vacate; others had been stripped of furnishings. Cambridge citizens refused to find room for the British. Harvard College refused to take them in. The whole story, according to Mr. Batchelder's data, is one of inhospitality, evasion, defiance of leigslative orders, repudiation of national promises and extortion. The matter dragged on month after month for a year, with nothing ever really settled. Some of the officers, especially the Germans, found a measure of comfort. To the tune of "Pay, pay, pay," they used up the money in their chests and that sent by the British commander-in-chief, and when there was no more good gold forthcoming, Congress voted that the entire force should be marched 700 miles to Virginia, "the cheapest, warmest, and most inaccessible habitat that could be found for them."

The Vassall Family

Mr. Batchelder elicits sympathy for "Gentleman Johnny" and his officers—not so much is said about the situation of the private soldiers, though that was desperately uncomfortable. It must have been hard for the Cambridge citizen of that winter of 1778 to feel much pity for the condition of a defeated enemy when his own countrymen were at Valley Forge. That, of course, is no justification for neglect of express orders and common humanity, but it helps to explain the hardness of heart of the Cantabrigians.

In "Colonel Henry Vassall," Mr. Batchelder relates the picturesque narrative of a young Jamaica planter who came to Massachusetts, bought the house at 94 Brattle Street, and set up there a lavish establishment. The story of the Vassalls, like that of many other New England Loyalists, has elements of romance and pathos.

John Nutting was a Loyalist of another sort, and fared better, though even he fell short of his dreams. He was a Cambridge carpenter who was responsible, more than any other one person, for the attempt to found a permanent settlement for Loyalists at Penobscot in Maine. His story is told in full in "Adventures of John Nutting, Cambridge Loyalist."

In the three papers mentioned and in "The Washington Elm Tradition" the author quotes liberally from sources, is generous with footnotes, and keeps a tight rein on his imagination, but at the same time achieves an easy narrative style and a not infrequent wit.

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A Salute to Adventure

The Wanderer of Liverpool, by John Masefield. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

THE art of John Masefield defies valuation. It is so wayward, so much a part of his everyday self, that in spite of the warning his critics unwearidly and not unsympathetically offer him, his poetry is constantly on the border line of the prosaic, and his prose threatens all too often to sink into bathos. And yet there is nothing he does which has not the stamp of the authentic poet's quality. If his writing is humdrum, it is also enchanted.

His latest volume is characteristically his. The plan he pursues has, paradoxically, no method, or at least none that is apparent to the reader. The bulk of the book is in prose; but twice he interrupts the flow to break into verse, and he rounds off the narrative with a series of lyrics and a "masque." His purpose has been to tell the story of a lovely ship that once sailed the seven seas, and of the men in its service who loved so to serve. Apparently Mr. Masefield reckoned that the details of the Wanderer's history would not make poetry and, freed from the restriction, he is uncommonly generous in his details—"the galley occupied the forward third of the deck house; the after two-thirds made the donkey-room"—risking the charge of compiling "a ship-chandler's catalogue," as one critic has already complained. But the enchantment of which we have spoken is in this bare narrative everywhere:

"Liverpool then, as now, put forth many fine ships each year. The sight of a new ship, setting forth upon her first voyage, was one often seen. I will not pretend that the heart of Liverpool was stirred by the first setting out of the Wanderer. Yet some hundreds of souls in Liverpool had taken part in her building, rigging and loading; and all those who were interested in ships knew her as the finest ship of her year. She was thought of and talked of a good deal. Even in Liverpool a sailing ship of nearly 3000 tons setting two skysails, of a great sheer, and of a noble beauty, was a rare sight. She was the last achievement in sailing-ship building and rigging; nothing finer had been done, or ever was done."

Such beauty is in this prose that we wonder why Mr. Masefield allowed himself a change of key. For it is the poetic interludes that temper the glory of the Wanderer's story. Sometimes they are mere redundancies, and quite often we find ourselves arguing: If Mr. Masefield thought the bulk of the narrative unfitted for poetry, what made him imagine this particular part of it was worthy?

But the frequent passages of this indifferent nature do not affect the structure as a whole, and that is where Mr. Masefield's magic comes in. When we reach his noble pendant of dialogue in verse, "The Masque of Liverpool," in which the seaport speaks to the northern merchants, the southern merchants, the western merchants and the sailors, for whom "a ship, and open space, blue water and a salt wind in the face" are everything, we gain the old impression of honesty, beauty, and reverence that Mr. Masefield's work has always left on us. We have not simply read a poet laureate's tribute to the memory of a four-masted barque. That vessel stands as the symbol of adventure, and this epic is a salute to adventure—the adventure which in the days of sailing ships drifted, singing, across the waters with "white wing on wing, starlighted, star-guided, the sea-gleaming beautiful thing."

THOMAS MOULT.

The Real 'Kit' Carson

Overland With Kit Carson, by George Douglas Brewerton. New York: Coward-McCann. $4.

DURING the Mexican War, George Douglas Brewerton went to California by sea with a regiment of New York volunteers in which he was a second lieutenant. He was then appointed to the regular army, ordered to cross the plains and join his new regiment in Mississippi, part of this journey being made in company with Christopher Carson, better known as "Kit." This was in 1848. Some five or six years later Brewerton wrote of this experience and the rest of his journey for Harper's New Monthly Magazine, illustrating the articles himself. He had been taught drawing, and later in life became a professional artist. He had, it seems, what is called a "gift" for writing, and became also a special newspaper correspondent and author. The Harper's articles and pictures, with introductory matter and a map by Stello Vinton, are now reprinted under the title "Overland with Kit Carson." Text and illustrations merit reprinting as an addition to readily accessible Americana; and, although the Carson interest ceases when the two separated at Santa Fé, the remainder of the lieutenant's journey is equally interesting and informative.

Lieutenant Brewerton was then about 20 years old. He had heard much of Carson. "The Kit Carson of my imagination," he wrote, "was over six feet high—a sort of modern Hercules in his build—with an enormous beard, and a voice like a roused lion, whose talk was all of—

Stirring incidents by field and flood

The real Kit Carson I found to be a plain, simple, unostentatious man; rather below the medium height, with brown, curling hair, little or no beard, and a voice as soft and gentle as a woman's. In fact the hero of a hundred desperate encounters, whose life had been spent mostly amid wildernesses, where the white man is almost unknown, was one of Dame Nature's gentlemen—a sort of article which she gets up occasionally, but nowhere in better style than among the back woods of America. "It is evident from the text that Carson and young Brewerton took to each other. The article on "Carson" in the Dictionary of American Biography—happily available for quotation on the paper jacket—refers to the lieutenant's narrative as "one of the most intimate and engaging portrayals of Carson that we have."

When Carson and Brewerton started east from El Pueblo de Los Angeles, the gold rush had not started west from the other side of the continent. There is reason to believe that Carson, carrying the mail, carried letters that were to give impulse to that rush. Gold had just been discovered in California. The country, said The Californian in March, 1848, "no doubt is rich in mineral wealth, great chances here for scientific capitalists." But the lieutenant was concerned with getting to his new regiment, Kit Carson with delivering his mail and making a brief visit with his family in Taos, not far from Santa Fé. They took the Old Spanish Trail from El Pueblo de Los Angeles to Santa Fé, from which place Brewerton traveled the Santa Fé Trail, taking the route across the Cimarron Desert, to the town of Independence, Mo. Carson, with his mail to consider, went, says our author, a shorter way to Fort Leavenworth, not far from Independence—though it looks longer on Mr. Vinton's map.

The young writer's pictorial sense and zest for adventure help the narrative. "Sometimes," he writes of crossing a desert, "the trail led us over large basins of deep sand, where the trampling of the mules' feet gave forth no sound; this added to the almost terrible silence, which ever reigns in the solitudes of the desert, rendered our transit more like the passage of some airy spectacle where the actors were shadows instead of men. Nor is this comparison a constrained one, for our wayworn voyagers with their tangled locks and unshorn beards (rendered white as snow by the fine sand with which the air of these regions is often filled) had a weird and ghostlike look, which the gloomy scene around, with its frowning rocks and moonlit sands, tended to enhance and heighten."

Mr. Winton adds an account of the Old Spanish Trail, a chapter to show that Carson and Brewerton, little as they thought about it, "brought with them to the East the first news of the momentous discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill," and a biographical sketch of the author's life.

Print Reproduction

Arthur Briscoe (Masters of Etching Series). $2.25.
Bresslern-Roth (Masters of the Color Print). $2.25.
Diana Thorne's "Dog-Basket." New York: William Edwin Rudge.

PRINTS may be favored more justly in reproduction than paintings. With new methods, the qualities of the original etching or block print may be rendered with extraordinary faithfulness; and so, when we look into these volumes, recently published by William Rudge, we conclude that the time will come when the beauty of these particular arts will be accessible to everyone.

Arthur Briscoe is the twenty-third artist to be included in the Master of Etching series. From personal experience the artist has been able to portray the hazard and romance of the life of the sailor. Well does he know the trawlers of Brixham. When he depicts the full-blown sail and details of rigging, it is from first-hand knowledge; for he has manipulated them, he knows their functions and idiocyncrasies.

Such etching is full of significance. It is made with feeling and understanding, not from arbitrary selection of medium or subject.

Bresslern-Roth has made eight color woodcuts of animals and birds. Beautifully reproduced in color and paper texture, they convey remarkably the distinctive qualities of the colored woodcut. This Austrian artist combines fancy and a talent for the decorative with an appreciation of the grace and flexibility of animal forms. What refinement in the shapes of Persian hounds; to what advantage she employs curling tails and tufts of hair. In "Tigers Drinking," she emphasizes the flexuous bodies of the beasts with luminous markings upon the fur by way of counterbalance. Cockatoos and baboons make other appealing designs.

Diana Thorne's "Dog-Basket" has introductory notes on "The Mind of the Dog," by Albert Payson Terhune. Miss Thorne observes keenly the characteristic bearing of different members of the canine family. Feelingly she interprets their moods in terms of human experience. She entitles them whimsically, "Hamlet," "Nobody Loves Me," "The Rookie," "The End of a Perfect Day." It is always in a bright, alert moment that she portrays the dog; her manipulation of the etched plate enhances the animation. This volume is beautiful in format.

Levon West: a Catalogue of His Etchings, compiled by Otto M. Torrington (New York: William Edwin Rudge) shows a large repertoire. The young artist has a romantic imagination; his interests carry him far and wide in search of material. There is no monotony in his work, for he captures a telling mood at every attempt. He is a facile draftsman. He makes but a few lines, heightens effect of contrast whenever possible, increases the dramatic import by silhouetting solitary figures. We are inclined to think this publication an exaggerated tribute to a young and still groping craftsman. This catalogue, in its meticulous registration of details concerning his life and work, gives the artist the importance of a great master. This he is not—not up to this point at any rate. In our discernment of works of art, we must never lose our sense of balance.

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Protecting Australian Animals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, S. Aust.

WORKING under acts of Parliament passed in 1908 and 1926, the South Australian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has commanded the practical sympathy of a large number of big-hearted, patriotic citizens throughout the length and breadth of the State. In no part of the Commonwealth is there a wider, more deep-seated love of dumb animals. A public sense of responsibility toward them has been aroused for the society has the support of the most influential people.

The ambit of work carried out by the society may be indicated by what was accomplished during the official year, which ended recently. The cases investigated numbered 2068 and prosecutions were instituted. Seventy stray animals were given homes, 544 were ordered food and shelter, 266 were ordered rest and treatment, and 69 dogs were released from their chains because it was shown that they were being neglected.

Society Has Wide Powers

The operations of the society and its methods of working are unique in the Commonwealth. The act is the legislative embodiment of humanitarianism. Ill-treatment of an animal by overwork, overloading, overdriving, or under conditions of physical defect is punished by a fine of £25 or imprisonment for six months. It is an offense, also, to incite animals to fight, to convey poultry in bags, and to neglect to give daily exercise to a dog habitually chained up.

Every year Animal Week is held. It is organized during the week in which the Royal Show takes place, when the city is crowded with people from all parts of the State. An office is established on the big showgrounds, and in it are hung pictures illustrating instances of cruelty. The clergy coöperate by preaching sermons on kindness; picture theaters exhibit slides indicating the purposes for which Animal Week is instituted; and addresses are given by prominent citizens over the air.

Support in the Schools

One of the most encouraging features of this year's work is the increase in membership. There was an addition of 200 names to the roll, making a total of 1730. The junior branch is a most popular one. New branches have been formed at 35 schools by Captain White, assisted by one of the officials, and 292 children have joined individually. There is keen competition every year for the essay prize donated by Sir Wallace Bruce. The children play a prominent part in Animal Week, which has now become a fixed institution in South Australia. Where the young folk are proving helpful is in the difficult work of dealing with stray dogs and cats Their sympathy and alertness in this matter are much appreciated at headquarters.

In a hundred ways the society is rendering splendid service to dumb creatures. For instance, in the dry periods in agricultural and pastoral areas, the honorary inspectors, living in the country, are asked to report places where there is abundant feed, so that agistment for unfortunate stock can be secured. The Government coöperates by transporting the sheep, cattle and horses free of charge on the railways. The society keeps pointing out to agriculturists the wisdom of conserving fodder in good years as a solution of a problem always facing Australia. Then, when the line to Alice Springs in Central Australia was opened, necessitating long distances having to be covered in conveying stock, the society took an active part in securing suitable vans. The views of the society and stock owners were placed before the Commonwealth railway authorities and in addition to commodious and well-equipped vans, arrangements were made for animals to be detrained and spelled at various points. The Governor during a visit to Central Australia recently, made special observations of handling of stock, and he told the society on his return to Adelaide that everything was being done for their comfort.

Shade for Stock

The provision of shade for stock in this very sunny climate, which, even in the shade, can manage a temperature of 110 and more, is still another phase of the society's activities. The Minister of Agriculture is constantly urged to supply trees to farmers so that spots may be planted for the protection of animals on the big holdings, which have an area of as much as 3000 acres. This is done to a great extent, and the policy is being stimulated. The farmers of South Australia, generally speaking, are very kind to their animals, and some of the stables seen in the country are really fit for human habitation.

The director of education, William J. Adey, has set a fine example to all school-teachers by the enthusiasm of his support of the movement for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Speaking at the annual meeting, he said he felt that the society was a very valuable adjunct to the education department, which would do all it could to assist in the wonderful work. There is no doubt that the school-teachers in South Australia are important factors in educating the young to a proper appreciation of the importance of animal protection.

Preserving Native Fauna

Australia has been more generously endowed with distinctive native fauna than any other country in the world. One of the members of the society, Norman H. Taylor, has pointed out that the Commonwealth has the oldest land surface of the whole globe, and its living fauna declares its ancient lineage. Owing to the fact that the animals have not had to fight with teeth and claw to survive, they are very gentle creatures, but the species are passing out, one by one. This problem is one that the society has not overlooked, however, and active measures are taken to preserve them. So-called "sport" among wild animals is put down, so far as possible, and the attention of the authorities is always called to exhibitions of cruelty.

The society is giving wild animals a better hearing than they have ever had before. Many species have become extinct owing to the adoption of unfair measures, and it is lamented that among those which have now almost passed out of existence is that very wonderful creature, with certain attributes of animal, fish and bird, the platypus.

"When we lose that and other animals," emphasized Mr. Taylor, "we lose them forever, and we have a duty to perform, not only to ourselves but to posterity, in handing down this wonderful country as richly endowed in animal life as it was when we took possession of the country."

The society intends to form a small subcommittee as a distinctive body to take an interest in native animals and see that cruelty perpetrated, often in the name of sport, sometimes in the name of commerce, shall cease.

The society has 80 contributing centers throughout South Australia, and it is important to know that the whole work of organization is carried out by a most capable and sympathetic secretary, Ruth Robin, to whom many tributes are paid at the annual meeting. She is an inspiration to the whole movement.

Teacher of Public Speaking

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

A SCHOOL for public speaking, embracing the procedure of public service, is an unusual venture, and how Miss Lucy Bell came to start it, is in itself a lesson in public service.

"When I came to London 17 years ago to earn my own living, I could not find my own particular niche. At first I trained for journalism, but there seemed little opportunity for what I wanted to do. So I turned to secretarial training and discovered shorthand was not my vocation. I could not concentrate sufficiently on purely mechanical exigencies. Then I tried public speaking and studied it with someone who was of great assistance in preparing speeches from a literary point of view. Then came voice production, and that led to a course on chairmanship and committee procedure. And then it seemed time to review the field of my preparation and think for what I was best fitted and equipped.

MISS LUCY BELL

"There were schools in plenty for literary, dramatic or business vocations, but none offered a complete course in training for public service. I tabulated the different needs of public workers and found I had been trained for meeting everyone of them. Therefore I prepared a syllabus calculated to appeal to the vast army of people of all classes who were turning from a life of leisure to definite work for the community.

For Political Service

"Lady Aberdeen helped to launch me, and my first engagement came when I was sent for to Ireland, where Dr. Helen White, the principal of Alexandra College, arranged a class of 50 mothers of her students, for lessons in public speaking. Political classes followed. The Conservative Party offers most openings in this, as they are very keen on efficient trained speakers and officers; though when the vote was given, the Liberal Party sent out nine women to tour the country as instructors, and I took four counties.

"At the beginning I was perplexed because I could not dissociate training people for political service from training them in political views. I could not reconcile my conscience to training political opponents! But I have learned now to present the three views of party politics on every question and to leave it to my pupils to decide which view they will espouse. I tell the many candidates who come for help, 'You will be heckled on this or that, and these will be the arguments.' It is for me to train them in clear statement and correct delivery, and to preserve strict impartiality. Consequently I have pupils of every shade of political opinion in the same class, gaining excellent practice, by the bye, in courtesy. I have strong political views but I can maintain perfect honesty now that I see running a political campaign has nothing to do with my training course."

Miss Bell's charming voice and engaging simplicity go far to promote an atmosphere of sanity and pleasantness, agreeably removed from controversial bitterness. Her enthusiasm and interest seem to thrive by practice, and the tide of progress keeps her with a delightfully varied and expanding prospect. She went out after the armistice to lecture while the army was being demobilized and most interesting classes developed.

A New Field

When Miss Bell returned, the women's institutes were starting, with a new field for her work. The Girl Guide movement also offered opportunity, for its commissioners and officers were all awaking to the need of training. The many avenues of public work opening for women; the needs of business men who were being roused to civic interests; of men returning from India where they had held positions of authority, and who were now retiring but still wished to serve the state, all claimed such help as she could give.

"The odd thing is that when such men study politics, they almost invariably become Labor candidates," said Miss Bell. "I have never been able to see why this happens, when they have apparently been trained all their lives in the opposite point of view!"

A recent experience has been a training course for the International Red Cross, when students from all over the world, China, Mexico, India, come for a year's work, and in their last week take Miss Bell's course on public speaking. Miss Bell commented on the excellence and thoughtfulness of their speeches. Municipal work also keeps her busy, many men coming to her when taking up office as town clerks, borough councilors, etc.

"The majority of my students are women," said Miss Bell. "Men seem less ashamed of making a halting speech at a public dinner, or even from a public platform. Women are far more awake to their deficiencies. Men need equipment just as much as women, but women know they need it!"

Women's Organizations

PROGRAM chairmen and club presidents recognize that the next three months will be those of great club activity. Many clubs do not begin their programs before October, some not until November. Department work hardly begins to function smoothly before the holiday season brings a pause in club activities.

With the first weeks of January every club member looks forward to three months of intensive work along the lines in which she believes the club can best function. This is the ideal time for club officers to "ring out the old, ring in the new," in outlining programs, whether of entertainment or work.

Conferences will flourish during the next 12 weeks and programs for spring conventions will be in the making. The December Journal of Home Economics quotes the following, which it says is taken from "The Log of a Conference Hound." "June 10, Tuesday: This is the Big Day of the Conference with 67 sessions, including six breakfasts, 11 luncheons and seven dinners. Morning: Group discussions of publicity going on all over the place. Division XII has five meetings going on at once. Afternoon: L. W.——discusses——. That man is so good he'll be elected to something if he doesn't watch out. (He didn't and he was)."

* * *

This report, exaggerated though it probably is, does give one the sense of haste and confusion which will creep into convention and conference programs if care is not exercised that there be opportunities for unhurried exchanges of ideas.

Is it not possible that the unique announcement, on a convention program, that a certain half-day is to be left entirely free for renewing of friendships, might be fruitful of much that would be fine and constructive? It might possibly offer an opportunity for the "mere member" who may be attending a convention for the first time to meet the club leaders, who are usually seen only on the convention platform, or of whom fleeting glimpses are caught as they hurry to and from convention hall. If this could be arranged, many quiet, unpretentious, but splendid women would go home happy in the memory of a few moments' visit with a state or national president who "is just as sweet and approachable as she can be."

* * *

Poetry will have a prominent place on many January programs as clubs note the birth anniversaries of Robert W. Service, Edgar Allan Poe, Lord Byron and Robert Burns. For the same reason the musical part of programs will include something by Mozart, Schubert and possibly a musical number conducted over the radio on the thirtieth of the month by Walter Damrosch.

* * *

All over the United States women will be glad to pay tribute on Jan. 19 to the memory of Robert E. Lee, commander of the confederate forces during the Civil War, of whom Benjamin Hill said, "He was a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a soldier without cruelty, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without wrong, a neighbor without reproach, a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile."

* * *

As our attention is drawn to calendars by the purchase of new ones and the opening of a fresh calendar year it may be interesting to include in our programs a short study of the history of the calendar as we now use it and of the proposed change to a 13-month calendar year.

Woman Air Steward

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seattle, Wash.

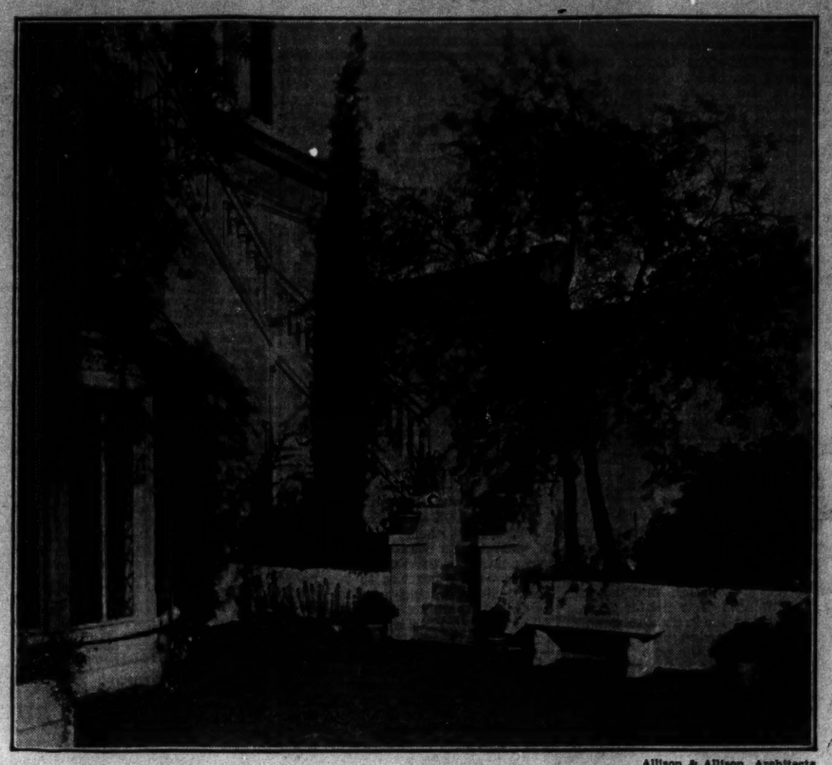
MORE than 50,000 miles covered by air in six months, and an average flight of 14,000 miles a month is the record of Miss Katherine May, one of the eight stewardesses employed by an air transport company on its eight-ton trimotored passenger transports on the San Francisco-Oakland-Chicago one-day schedule.

Miss May, who is the daughter of Joseph Schmeh of Virden, Illinois, was selected by this company from more than 300 applicants when the company announced it was going to employ women stewardesses instead of male couriers.

The stewardesses, who are institutionally trained young women, serve meals, handle tickets, provide reading material, point out interesting spots along the route, furnish pillows to travelers who wish to sleep, and add to the comfort of patrons in various ways.

Eating on the Chicago-San Francisco flight is an interstate affair, with breakfast at Chicago, lunch at Omaha, dinner at Cheyenne, a midnight snack over Reno, and breakfast in San Francisco.

The average "run" of a stewardess is 600 miles.



Allison & Allison, Architects

A Corner in the Roof Garden Patio of the Women's Athletic Club, Los Angeles, Calif.

Coöperation Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, S. Aust.

THE Women's Non-Party Association celebrated its twenty-first birthday recently, and the event was marked in a very happy manner by a big rally of all leading women's organizations, which sent greetings by their special delegates.

The most ambitious plank of the association is a better coöperative spirit in politics, and there were speakers at this birthday gathering who thrashed out the problem in a most businesslike manner. They agreed that the only fair means of government for and by the people would be secured by the adoption of the electoral machinery of proportional representation.

The duty of summing up the various speeches was intrusted to Mrs. Florence Lewis, who made a forcible plea for the breaking down of ridiculous antagonism between the sexes. She said it was absurd that in a civilized community of intelligent beings, there should exist any such feeling as sex antagonism. Yet they heard women, apparently rational in other respects, inveighing against the tryanny and selfishness of men; and men, with no other signs of a lack of intelligence, condemning the women of the Non-Party Association and accusing them of trying to rule the world.

"Women do not want to take the wheel away entirely from man," said Mrs. Lewis, "but since they and their children are obliged to go as passengers in the car, they have some right to decide what route shall be chosen and what speed employed. For this reason, she should take her place in Parliament beside man. One of the great hindrances to progress is the lack of coöperation between the sexes, and this antagonism should be utterly destroyed. It is only by such means that the best can be obtained for the community generally."

Mrs. Lewis emphasized the fact that the laws made by Parliament affect the woman every bit as much as the man, and, therefore, her point of view should be directly set forth in the House in which they are made

"We do not want to rule the world," declared the speaker, "but we do most earnestly demand that the world shall be ruled in the interests of our daughters as well as of our sons, and this ideal can be served only by the destruction of ridiculous sex antagonism and the establishment of wholehearted coöperation of men and women."

Women on the Chinese Stage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Peiping

THE women of China, who are taking an increasing place in business and politics, are also coming at last into prominence in the theater, from which they were debarred for centuries. More progressive cities, like Shanghai and Canton, now regard leading actresses with favor almost but not quite equal to that accorded the chief male impersonators of women.

The western moton picture is believed by Chinese critics to have been one of the chief helps toward the advancement of Chinese women in the theatrical world. When the Chinese began making motion pictures, in modern settings, they discovered that men could not successfully take the part of women. In classical settings they had been acceptable for centuries; in stories of modern life they were ludicrous.

A Chinese Actor Impersonating a Woman, in Classic Rôle

From Movie to Drama

After several Chinese actresses had become immensely popular in motion pictures, the more enterprising theatrical producers in the south introduced a few actresses into stage productions, and the experiment was immediately successful. Several actresses in Shanghai now rank in drawing power with all but the most famous actors.

In this respect, the theater of Japan and of China passed through similar stages of development. The Japanese took from China the notion that women were out of place on the stage, and the art of the female impersonator was developed in both countries to a very high degree. Now China has followed Japan in restoring woman to her legitimate place in the drama.

Conservative theaters in both countries continue to debar women. The Kabuki-za in Tokyo has consistently refused to admit actresses to its stage, and the oldest theaters of Peiping still use female impersonators for all women's parts.

A Definite Trend

The female impersonator in China offers an eminently satisfactory conception of women's rôles in classical

One of Shanghai's Most Popular Motion Picture Actresses

dramas, in which the voice is strained out of all resemblance to actual fact. Women who have essayed classical rôles have merely copied the men, so that the curious spectacle is presented of women imitating male impersonators of female parts!

But in modern dramas, and particularly in modern comedies where the natural voice is desirable, female impersonators prove inadequate. Their high, unnatural voices do not suggest reality, and actresses now are given almost all such rôles. The conservative theaters seldom attempt modern productions.

The Chinese theater is changing rapidly, and modern plays are at least as popular as the tested classical dramas, so that it seems likely that in a short time all theaters will employ actresses to play women's rôles.

Substantial Income

An unusually interesting opportunity is awaiting an unusual woman. Prospects for advancement are excellent for one with educational background, outstanding traits of character and desire to succeed. Earning from $2,500 up on commission basis. Applicant must be at least 28. Write, giving education, business or teaching experience. THE BOOKHOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 360 North Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Rain Spots Removed

Rain spots on fine fabrics can be removed by dry brushing. Fasten the spotted part of the garment over the ironing board and pin it securely in position. Brush briskly across the grain of the material with an old toothbrush, or any other brush having stiff fine bristles. This treatment of rain-spotted material is more effective than dry cleaning since gasoline often fails to remove such spots.

When You Shampoo at Home

Why not use the high quality Liquid Shampoo used in Harper Method Shops? It is made of the purest and finest cleansers obtainable.

Because of the ease and thoroughness with which it can be rinsed off, it overcomes one of the most serious objections to regular shampooing.

Harper Method Liquid Shampoo gives the hair a rich and lustrous sheen and so softens it that it is easily curled and dressed.

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The Harper Method

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ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

The "Symposium" Comes to Order

II—The Publicity Worker

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Symposium was in regular session on this December day, when the first snowstorm of the season was in progress. Great flakes whirled past the windows of the women's club, at which these noonday meals took place. Two of the several members had guests, a privilege in which the members frequently participated, and the publicity worker had been asked to tell the others something of how she worked.

Both of the visitors were engaged in organization and association work, and the Symposium, knowing that their publicity worker had distinctive methods of her own and did not tread the accumstomed paths, felt that her ideas would interest the guests. The visitor from the south queried, "Do tell us what this face-to-face method is. I've never heard of just that form of publicity."

The publicity worker smiled: "There is nothing very cryptic about it; really it is just what that expression says—you carry on your publicity work face-to-face instead of in the more indirect way of publication. I will tell you how I first came to do this face-to-face. Also let me say at the very beginning that there are only certain lines of publicity that can be carried out in this fashion.

The Method Grew Out of Necessity

"I cannot truthfully say that I sought out this method. Rather, it came to me through a business acquaintance. She had managed clubs successfully, both in New England and in other parts of the United States. One day she came to see me about her job, then recently taken over. She was in charge of a large and beautiful estate, just outside of Boston, that had been bequeathed under certain conditions to a society or organization, and the Girl Scouts had acquired it. There was, however, no provision made to maintain so fine, yet so expensive, a property. The place was too large and too well-equipped to be limited to week-end parties and semi-occasional rallies of the Scouts. One of their officers, a woman with a public consciousness and of much means, had agreed to meet the necessary deficit. She also felt, as did my acquaintance, that the place should be open to the public, at the lowest possible charge. But this benefactor had a decided aversion to advertising and the way of the usual publicity worker was anathema to her. So, puzzled, the manager sought me out.

"What are we to do? Here's this splendid estate, equipped as is almost no other place I know, within half an hour's ride from Boston, yet almost no one but the Scouts knows anything about it?"

After not a little questioning, during which I constantly reminded myself that there never is a problem to which an answer cannot be found, I embarked upon a two weeks' intensive face-to-face campaign. There was to be only that form of advertising. My first step was to make a list of every institution whose residents, employees or workers might like to know of the advantages of the establishment, and whom that establishment might desire to have as guests. The list comprised schools, private and preparatory, where residence is maintained; municipal offices, such as telephone, street railway, gas, railroad; libraries, public and special; hospitals, stores, insurance and investment houses. I did not carry a bag, but I did carry in my hand a few excellent photographs and some well-illustrated folders, setting forth the most important facts about the place, what it offered to the public, and the price per meal, per day, week or month, and also the special rates for longer residence. Pictures were given of its Mansion House and of the smaller and larger buildings on the estate, available for private parties.

I devoted much care and thought to the person to be approached. At schools I asked for the principal; in libraries, the head librarian; in other institutions, the personnel head. Almost without exception an audience was granted me without any inquiry as to the nature of my mission. In each and every instance I found a quickly appreciative acknowledgment of this form of acquainting them and their employees with the pleasing fact that an inexpensive holiday was so accessible. The personnel head of one of Boston's large stores was so pleased with the idea that he promised immediately to try to arrange for mid-winter holidays when coasting and skiing were at their best. The facilities for winter sports are a special feature of the resort.

"In banks, stores and the offices of large corporations where a house organ is published, I asked permission to insert notices of our refreshment center in forthcoming issues. I would either give the data to the editor—I always, right then and there, asked to talk to the editor—or would write an article for the paper, and would furnish 'glossies' of the attractive views."

She paused, but the intense interest shown by her audience impelled her to continue.

"I forgot to mention that I was asked in the beginning by the manager what my fee for doing this would be. I knew that this face-to-face effort was much more difficult to put over than the usual publicity, but I charged no more than was my custom. This was for two reasons: First, because of the generosity of the 'backer' of the enterprise; and second, because this was a new method, at least to me, and I was not positive what the returns would be to the cause I served. I may say right here the returns exceeded our highest hopes. Those two weeks of activity on my part were all that were necessary, for since then there has never been a slump in attendance.

Project Must Suit Approach

"Now, I wish to say that I cannot take too much credit for the face-to-face approach. First of all you must have the right kind of project or you cannot use that approach. You must have a good thing to put over. Then when you have, in addition, a name that stands for something, as did the name of the benefactor through whose generosity this place is maintained, the way is much easier."

"Does this kind of publicity furnish regular employment?" came from one member of the Symposium. "Can you find enough of such contracts?"

"I am not steadily furnished with contracts for the face-to-face type of work. But still I found after my initial experience of this nature that many lines could be molded into this method. The returns are satisfying. It gives great scope for originality and initiative, and your contacts are rich mines of both present and future possibilities. There are times when it takes a heap of planning to fit into a well-balanced and well-knit program the demands for various types of publicity work. But it can be done, and after you have done it for a while and know your channels, you can do all the necessary publicity for a good many organizations. But this face-to-face method, under favorable conditions, eclipses any other of which I know, for good results."

This is the second "Symposium" article. The first was published Nov. 25. A third will follow soon.

"He's Coming, Mom"

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WELCOME is the young delivery man with his burden of good things to eat. Every member of the family knows there is something he particularly likes under the Monarch label on cartons, bottles, jars and cans of groceries.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NEW HAMPSHIRE GIRL ADVANCES

Mary Whittemore, Seeded No. 2, Wins Three-Set Battle With Louise Harding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass. — Four seeded players entered the third round of competition for the girls' indoor tennis championship of the United States here on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club Dec. 30. They were: Mary Whittemore of Dublin, N. H., No. 2; Marian Wood of Brookline, No. 7; Helen Jones of Phillips Beach, No. 5, and Katharine Winthrop, Chestnut Hill, No. 4.

Miss Whittemore, the only left-hander in the tournament, had to battle with one of the Harding sisters, Louise, of Chestnut Hill. The powerful shots of the New Hampshire girl brought her through, although she lost the first set at 6—4. She was also forced to play 10 games in the second set, which she won to even the score. After that Miss Whittemore appeared to have the match well under control, winning the third and deciding set at 6—2.

Helen Jones put Ann Cole of North Andover out of the tourney when she won 6—0, 6—2 in the second round. Miss Winthrop finished up her first round match, left over from Dec. 29, with Ann Delano, winning at 6—2, 6—0, and then took to the courts again to defeat Grace Cutter of Winchester, 6—1, 6—0. Marian Wood dropped two games, one in each set, with Lucy Fowle of Winchester in the second round.

Hilda Boehm of Malden, seeded No. 1, started her campaign for the title, by winning her first-round match from Martha Boyden, Boston, easily, 6—0, 6—0.

In a first-round match Betty Procter met and defeated Alice Farnsworth of Chestnut Hill, but not until she played three sets, scored at 2—6, 6—3, 6—2. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Mary Cutter, Winchester, defeated Margaret Finn, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Mary Whittemore, Dublin, N. H., defeated Deborah Gilbert, Winchester, 6—2, 6—4.

Louise Harding, Chestnut Hill, defeated Frances Crowley, Boston, 6—3, 6—0.

Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Alice Wood, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Helen M. Boehm, Malden, defeated Frances Poinier, Winchester, 6—3, 6—1.

Hilda Boehm, Malden, defeated Martha Boyden, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Grace Cutter, Winchester, defeated Gladys Norris, Brookline, 6—3, 6—1.

Katharine Winthrop, Chestnut Hill, defeated Ann Delano, Brookline, 6—2, 6—0.

Betty Procter, Winchester, defeated Alice Farnsworth, Chestnut Hill, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Hilda Boehm, Malden, defeated Martha Boyden, Brookline, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round

Katharine Winthrop, Chestnut Hill, defeated Grace Cutter, Winchester, 6—1, 6—0.

Marian Wood, Brookline, defeated Lucy Fowle, Winchester, 6—1, 6—1.

Helen Jones, Phillips Beach, defeated Ann Cole, North Andover, 6—0, 6—2.

Mary Whittemore, Dublin, N. H., defeated Louise Harding, Chestnut Hill, 4—6 6—4, 6—2.

MISS LOUISE ADAMS WINS TAYLOR TROPHY

LAKE PLACID CLUB, N. Y. (AP)—Miss Louise Adams of Wellesley won the college women's winter sports competition here Dec. 29 and took the Taylor Trophy offered for the six-event contest.

She took the final event, the snowshoe race, and had two other firsts and three seconds to total 24 points, four more than the runner-up, Miss Vera Warbasse of Packer Institute and Brooklyn.

These two distanced the field, for third place was won with 11 points by Miss Doreen Canaday of Dongan Hill and Toledo, O. Miss Grace Madden of Newton, Mass., was fourth with six points, and Miss Happy Munro of Lake Placid had five.

On Dec. 30 the annual college men's competition opens for the President Harding and Marshal Foch trophies. The former is an award for the college team placing first in an eight-event competition embracing skis, skates and snowshoes. The Marshal Foch trophy is the permanent challenge cup awarded annually to the individual winner of the ski jump, included in the President Harding trophy contest.

WASHINGTON FIVE WINS TWO STRAIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE Wash. — After another fast session, the University of Washington basketball team won the second of its three-game intersectional series on Dec. 29 against a tenacious University of Nebraska quintet, 27 to 24.

WASHINGTON		NEBRASKA
Swygard, lf		rg, Hokuf
Fuller, Nelson, Perry, rf		lg, Koster
Swanson, c		c, Maclay
Cairney, lg		rf, Stipsky, Mauch, Conklin
West, rg		rf, Fisher, Mauch

Score—University of Washington 27, University of Nebraska 24. Goals from floor—Swygard 5, Cairney 3, West 2, Swanson, Fuller for Washington; Maclay 3, Conklin 3, Hokuf 2 for Nebraska. Goals from foul—Swanson 2, West for Washington; Hokuf 3, Mauch 2, Stipsky, Fisher, Maclay for Nebraska. Referee—Robert Morris. Umpire—Stanley Riddle.

CAMP DEFEATS HUESTON

NEW YORK (AP)—Marcel Camp of Detroit defeated Tommy Hueston of New York in the opening game of the intimate pocket billiard tournament at Dwyers Broadway Academy Dec. 29. The score was 125 to 41 in 10 innings. Camp had a high run of 22. Hueston 21. In addition to Camp and Hueston, three players are competing in the tournament: Bennie Allen, Kansas City; Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn; Arthur Woods, Pawtucket, R. I.; Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia; Charles Harmon, Brooklyn; Charles Seshack, Boston; Joseph Procita, Gloversville, N. Y., and Arthur Church, Yonkers, N. Y.

HORNSBY SIGNS FOR TWO YEARS

CHICAGO (AP)—Rogers Hornsby will have two years during which to satisfy William J. Wrigley's demand for a world championship Cub baseball team, President William L. Veeck revealed Dec. 29 that the "Rajah" had put his signature on a two-year contract more than a month ago. Veeck declined to say what salary Hornsby would receive, but it was understood to be $35,000 a season. Little will be done in the Cub offices until February, when preparations for the journey to the Catalina Island training camp will be made. Veeck will leave for California Jan. 20 while Hornsby will go to Texas. Both will return early in February.

LUQUE, THURSTON, BOONE SIGN

Special from Monitor Bureau

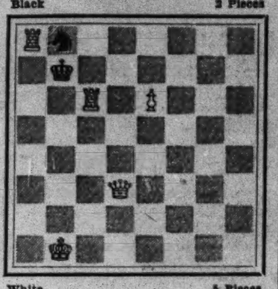
NEW YORK—Adolfo Luque and Hollis Thurston, pitchers, and Ike Boone, outfielder, have signed contracts with the Brooklyn Robins for next season. The Robins have now signed 19 players and a coach.

CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1265
By Eduard Mazel

Black — 2 Pieces

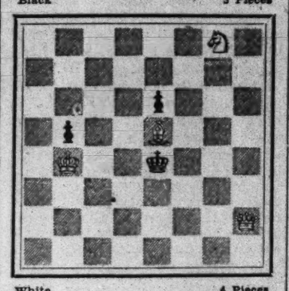


White — 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1266
By Georg Szabo

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1263. Q-KB8

No. 1264. 1. Q-R7
2. Kt-Q6

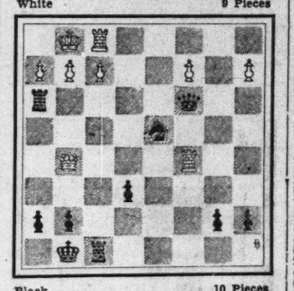
End-Game No. 23. 1 Q-KKt4, Q-Kt4; 2 Q-QB4, Q-Q2; 3 Q-B7, Q-Kt4; 4 P-QR4, QxRP; 5 R-K4, Q-Kt4; 6 QxKtP, and Black must lose his Q to avoid mate. From a game played in New Orleans against the brilliant young Mexican, now in retirement, Carlos Torre.

END-GAMES

This ending is from a game won by Frank J. Marshall, United States champion, at the Breslau tournament in 1912. The coup de grace is certainly one of the most sensational moves made in master play.

End-Game No. 24
By F. J. Marshall

White — 9 Pieces



Black — 10 Pieces

Black to play and win

NOTES

Dr. Max Euwe, returned from a three months' tour of the Dutch East Indies, reports that chess is flourishing throughout these colonies. He played a total of 612 games while there, winning 530, drawing 50 and losing only 32 games.

The Christmas Congress at Hastings, Eng., runs from Dec. 29 to Jan. 7. In the premier tournament the following are expected to take part: Sir George A. Thomas, F. D. Yates, R. P. Michell, W. Winter and T. H. Taylor, all English, and J. R. Capablanca of Cuba, Dr. Max Euwe of Holland, E. Colle of Belgium, M. Sultan Khan of India and Miss Vera Menchik of Czechoslovakia.

Here is an aggressive victory won by Bogoljubow from Stahlberg, last year's winner of the Swedish championship, in the recent Stockholm tournament. Bogoljubow won second prize, just after I. Kashdan.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Stahlberg White	Bogoljubow Black	Stahlberg White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 PxP	K-B
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	22 B-R5	P-Kt5
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 Q-B3	Q-Q
4 PxP(a)	PxP	24 BxP	B-Q2
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	25 P-Q5	B-B5
6 B-B4	Kt-Kt5(b)	26 P-KR3	R-R2(c)
7 Q-Kt3	P-K3	27 QR-Kt	P-Kt3
8 P-K3	P-KKt4(c)	28 PxP	B-K
9 B-Kt3	P-KR4	29 KR-Q	Q-Kt4
10 B-Q3(d)	KtxKt	30 R-Q6	R-K2
11 PxKt	P-R5	31 QR-Q	B-Kt3
12 B-K5	P-B3	32 R-Q8ch	RxR
13 KtxKtP	KtxB	33 RxRch	K-Kt2
14 PxKt	PxKt	34 R-QR8	QxP
15 B-Kt6ch	K-K2	35 Q-B8	B-R7ch
16 B-Kt5chKR	Q-Q3	36 Kt-K5	BxPch
17 Q-B2	P-R6	37 B-B3	BxBch
18 P-K4	PxKtP	38 KxB	Q-Q4ch
19 KR-K	P-Q5	Resigns	
20 Q-Q2	B-R3		

(a) White apparently does not care to enter into the complications arising from 4 Kt-B3, PxP. The text gives Black an easy game with no development difficulties. 4 P-K3 is often played here.

(b) This move almost gives Black the initiative at once. The Kt, which cannot be captured on account of PxKt disclosing a double threat on the QP, is strongly posted.

(c) Black gets a quick, though compromising, attack now on the K-side.

(d) White really has nothing much better than this move, which gives up a piece for an embarrassing attack. If instead 10 P-KR3 or 4, White's P position is permanently weakened after KtxB.

(e) Black is carefully coördinating his pieces. It is a slow process, but eventually his extra piece must win.

From a tournament played at Leningrad, 1930:

DOUBLE RUY LOPEZ

Rochlin White	Botwinnik Black	Rochlin White	Botwinnik Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 B-B5	P-Kt4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 R-Kt4	P-KR3
3 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	25 R-QB	R-QB
4 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	26 BxP	P-B4
5 P-Q3	Kt-Q5!	27 PxPep	K-B3
6 B-R4	P-QKt4	28 B-B5	KxP
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4!	29 Kt-Kt4	KR-Kch
8 KtxP!	KtxB	30 K-Q3	Kt-K5
9 BPxKt	P-Q5	31 R-Bch	K-Kt3
10 Kt-B6	PxKt	32 RxKt	BxRch
11 KtxB	P-B4	33 KxP	B-Q7
12 Kt-B2	P-B5!	34 R-B2	B-R6
13 KtPxP(B4)	PxBP	35 Kt-Q3	B-B4
14 P-K5	Kt-Kt5	36 Kt-Kt4	B-K5
15 P-Q4	PxP	37 K-Q2	P-KR4
16 BxP	Q-R4ch	38 P-QR3	P-R5
17 Q-Q2	QxQch	39 Kt-R2	P-Kt5
18 KxQ	KtxP	40 Kt-B3	B-B6
19 KR-B	Kt-K5ch	41 B-Q6	R(QB)-Q
20 K-K3	B-Kt2	42 B-B5	P-R6
21 R-B4	P-B6	43 Kt-Kt5	B-Kt7
22 B-R3	Kt-Q7	Resigns(a)	

(a) White has no defense against P-Kt6 and if PxP, P-R7.

Here is a pleasing victory by World Champion Alekhine. One from a simultaneous exhibition at Vienna.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS DEFENSE

Alekhine White	Maurer Black	Alekhine White	Maurer Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 Kt-Kt5	R-Q
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 Kt-B7	R-Kt
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	20 RxRP	B-Q3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	21 KRxP	RxR
5 P-K3	P-B3	22 RxR	R-QB
6 Kt-B3	Q-R4	23 P-R3	Kt-K
7 BxKt	KtxB	24 P-K5	Q-Q
8 B-Q3	PxP	25 KtxKt	RxQ
9 BxP	B-Kt5	26 Kt-B8ch	K-Kt2(a)
10 Q-B2	Castles	27 RxB	B-B3ch
11 Castles	R-K	28 K-R2	Q-Kt3
12 P-K4	B-B	29 Kt-Kt5	K-R3
13 B-Q3	P-KKt3	30 KtxBPch	K-Kt3
14 P-QR3	P-B4	31 Kt-Q6ch	K-R3
15 P-QKt4!	PxKtP	32 RxPch	K-Kt4
16 PxP	QxP	33 Kt(B6)-K4ch	K-B5
17 KR-Kt	Q-K2	34 R-R4 mate	

(a) 26 . . . QxKt would give Black drawing chances.

Leading Seeded Juniors Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The leading seeded players all reached the quarter-final round of the United States junior singles indoor tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Dec. 29, with two outside of the listed ranks. William Jacobs of Baltimore, Md., the defending champion, led the field with another top-heavy victory, this time over George A. Harris Jr. of Brown University, by a score of 6—1, 6—2. Others to score easy victories were Mark Hecht, seeded third; Kendall H. Cram of Nashville, Tenn., seeded fifth; Robert O. Bacon Jr. of Cambridge, Mass., seeded seventh, and one of the outsiders, Ray Palmer Jr. of Mercersberg.

Richard Downing of Jamaica, seeded second, had a hard battle to eliminate S. E. Davenport, the leading Harvard representative, coming from behind after losing the first set to win by a score of 2—6, 6—3, 9—7.

In the boys' singles, in which two rounds were played, the entire seeded list departed from the tourney, however, with a crowd of local schoolboys filling the brackets. The outstanding player of the day was young Jack Behr of Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., the son of the tennis professional, Allen Behr, and nephew of the former internationalist, Karl Behr. He galloped through two rounds, showing a service of great skill, and only his youth prevented even greater success.

A start was made in the doubles, both for juniors and boys, which is now separated for the first time. Several teams reached the quarter-finals in this, and the field will be brought up to date Dec. 30. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR SINGLES—Fifth Round

William Jacobs, University of Pittsburgh, defeated George A. Harris Jr., Brown University, 6—1, 6—2; E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham Prep, defeated John Nogrady, Bryant High School, 6—3, 6—4; Mark Hecht, De Witt Clinton High School, defeated Giles Verstraten, McBurney School, 6—2, 6—1; Ray Palmer Jr., Mercersberg Academy, defeated Oran Waterman, Polytechnic Prep, 6—0, 6—2; Richard Downing, Jamaica High School, defeated S. E. Davenport 3d, Harvard, 2—6, 6—3, 9—7; Robert O. Bacon Jr., New Prep, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Elliott Fleming, East Orange High School, 6—3, 6—1; Bernard Friedman, West Philadelphia High School, defeated Lester E. Kabacoff, University of Pennsylvania, 6—4, 6—3; Kendall H. Cram, Nashville, Tenn., defeated William Lurie, City College, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' INDOOR SINGLES—Third Round

Joseph Adler, New Utrecht High, defeated Ernesto Fernandez, West Side T. C., 6—2, 2—6, 6—3; Jack Behr, Erasmus Hall, defeated Jennings Lang, New Utrecht High, 6—0, 6—1; Philip W. Osborne, Tenafly High, defeated John H. McGiffert, Pingry, 6—1, 6—0; Jack Bitner, Choate, defeated Howard Kahn, Erasmus Hall, 8—7, 7—5, 6—4; James Jacobson, New Rochelle High, defeated William V. Winslow, South Orange High, 7—5, 6—0; Alfred L. Jarvis, Hackley, defeated Robert Saunders, East Norwalk, Conn., 6—0, 6—0; Irving Blum, Baltimore, Md., defeated Lloyd D. Ribner, George Washington High, 7—5, 6—2; Sidney Weinstein, De Witt Clinton High, defeated William H. Gilpatric, Winchester, Mass., 6—3, 6—3; James W. Spalding, Hotchkiss School, defeated Jack Lobell, Far Rockaway High, 6—4, 6—2; Joseph Abrams, De Witt Clinton High, defeated Stanley Mindlin, New York City, 6—1, 6—1; Richard Watson Gilder, Milton Academy, defeated F. C. Field Jr., Blair Academy, 6—1, 6—0; N. J. Freudenheim, Mount Vernon, defeated William E. Austin, Columbia High, 6—0, 6—2; Herbert Scovill, Phillips Andover Academy, defeated Hugh Livingood, Pingry, 7—5, 6—3; Abraham Shapiro, Far Rockaway High, defeated Bernard Simon, James Madison High, 6—1, 6—1; Richard Clements, Choate, defeated Stuart M. Low, Collegiate, 6—1, 6—0; Sidney Fried, Townsend-Harris High, defeated Joseph Barsa, Loyola Academy, 6—3, 6—2.

Fourth Round

Behr defeated Adler, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1; Osborne defeated Bitner, 6—0, 6—1; Jarvis defeated Jacobson, 6—3, 6—2; Weinstein defeated Blum, 7—5, 6—3; Abrams defeated Spalding, 6—1, 6—1; Freudenheim defeated Gilder, 6—0, 6—2; Shapiro defeated Scovill, 6—4, 6—3; Clements defeated Fried, 6—4, 6—2.

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR DOUBLES—First Round

Elias Schoen and Seymour Hanfling defeated Walter M. Streicker and Oran Waterman, 16—12, 6—3; Paul H. Jacobson and Emanuel Klauser defeated Morris Greenberg and Wegibow, 13—16, 6—4; Richard Downing and Ray Palmer defeated Mortimer Keller and Bernard Marcus, 6—2, 6—3; Douglas Mook and Alfred F. Bender defeated E. P. Silver and Saddler, 6—0, 6—0; Mark Hecht and Alfred Oshinsky defeated R. O. Bacon Jr. and John Ray, 3—6, 6—4, 10—8; Sidney Seligson and Morris Adelsberg defeated L. E. Kabacoff and Bernard Friedman, 7—5, 6—3.

Second Round

G. A. Harris Jr. and Herbst defeated W. L. Clymer and Clarence Hyphiet, 6—1, 6—4; Downing and Palmer defeated Mook and Bender, 6—2, 6—1; Hecht and Oshinsky won from Walter Rothschild and R. R. Rossheim, by default; Alfred Alter and Daniel Friedman defeated Irving Cawner and Irving Lindenbaum, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; Kendall H. Cram and Frank M. Shore defeated W. Girnee and Moore, 6—1, 6—3; Alvin Stiles and Emanuel Morris won from Roland Rymes and H. F. Mitchell, by default; John Nogrady and Leo Lerner defeated G. S. Franklin and J. A. Roberts, 6—1, 6—4.

UNITED STATES BOYS' INDOOR DOUBLES First Round

Jack Salter and W. E. Austin defeated Mentlik and Rogg, 6—1, 6—0; J. W. Spalding and Francis Berman defeated Richard Rosenthal and Donald Frankel, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0; R. W. Gilder and R. S. Parker defeated Howard Kahn and L. E. Klein, 8—6, 4—6, 6—2; Sidney Fried and L. D. Ribner defeated Joseph Adler and Jennings Lang, 6—4, 6—2; Joseph Feldman and William Zechnowitz defeated Michael Barsa and R. E. Johnson, 6—1, 7—4.

Second Round

Joseph Abrams and N. J. Freudenheim defeated Ernesto Fernandez and Bruce Burt, 6—1, 6—2; Sidney Amtman and Bernard Glickman, won from G. S. Armstrong and Haley Fiske, by default; Salter and Austin defeated Spalding and Berman, 6—3, 8—6, 9—7; Feldman and Zechnowitz defeated Charles Gilbert and Edgar Rosenberg, 6—1, 6—4; W. H. Gilpatric and Eugene Sullivan Jr., defeated Sumner Rodman and Jack Exton, 6—2, 6—2; B. O. Potter and W. V. Winslow defeated Stuart Low and Robert A. Low, 7—5, 6—4.

JUDICE BREAKS U. S. JR. HIGH RUN RECORD

NEW YORK (AP)—Arthur Judice of Brooklyn, 13, broke the United States junior high run record with a string of 27 in defeating Lewis Pastore of New York, 14, in the first game of the eastern junior pocket billiard championship tournament here Dec. 29. Judice won, 75 to 8, in 19 innings.

The former record of 25 was set by Robert Moore of Grand Rapids, Mich., present United States junior champion, in Chicago last August.

In the second afternoon game, Alphonso Giugliano of Brooklyn, 15, defeated Joseph Venturella, New York, 15, 75 to 56 in 45 innings. Giugliano's high run was 6; Venturella's 13.

Arthur Cranfield Jr. of Syracuse, N. Y., 15, defeated Antonio Massa, Brooklyn, 15, by 75 to 10 in 27 innings. Cranfield's high run was 14; Massa's eight.

BRUINS WITHOUT STAR RIGHT WING

Boston Bruins will entertain Ottawa Senators tonight at the Boston Garden in their second meeting here of the National Hockey League season. Since here last, the Senators have dropped in the Canadian division standing to last place and are showing the loss of Frank Clancy more than had been expected.

Even with their great goalie, Alex Connell, the Senators have failed to look formidable and have won only four games and tied one in 11 played. Against Canadiens, Dec. 27, the Senators were defeated 8 to 5, but Beveridge tended the net in that game and in the others, Connell has had a total of only 36 goals go by him which is no more than some of the other goalies, but offensively the team has scored only 27 times.

Tonight will be one of the best chances the Senators have had to beat the locals, for the Bruins will be on the ice without their star right wing, Clapper, who is automatically suspended for one game because of having had three major penalties. This will bring Jack Pratt, spare defenseman up on the forward line, with Galbraith, left wing, likely to fill in on one of the lines as a right wing.

Shorter Football Season Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Recommendations for shorter seasons, discouragement of post-season and charity games, cancellation of training camps, shortening of daily practice to two hours, and making spring practice purely voluntary, so as not to interfere with other spring sports, and no fall practice before Sept. 15, were adopted with practical unanimity by the football coaches themselves at the annual meeting of the American Football Coaches Association, Dec. 19, at the Hotel Astor. William W. Roper, chairman of the committee on resolutions, made the proposal, and hardly a dissenting voice was heard.

A series of questionnaires, sent out by Lou Little to the coaches earlier in the month, proved conclusively that the general view of the football mentors was in favor of the present situation. Only two changes were recommended, first, the provision for a second and even a third try after touchdown, with the infliction of a distance penalty to the offending side, where a foul is called by an official, removing the point position five yards back, when the attackers offend, and forward to the one-yard line when the defense is responsible. The other placed the meeting in favor of allowing the kicking side to run with a blocked punt if recovered short of the line of scrimmage.

Most Proposals Satisfactory

All other proposals, including the elimination of the point after touchdown, the present fumble rule, the screened pass, and the shift, were regarded by large majorities as satisfactory as at present worded in the rules, though the coaches were practically unanimous in stating that the officials had been too hesitant in calling violations of the screened-pass rule.

It was proposed to recommend that the National Collegiate Athletic Association advance the meeting of the Football Rules Committee to February, and that Walter R. Okeson, the football officials' committee head, call his meeting in March. Okeson stated, however, that practical difficulties prevented this, but that he figured that he might be able to advance the interpretation meeting to April or early May, immediately after the publication of the rule book.

Against Bezdek's Plans

Hugo Bezdek, coach at Pennsylvania State College, made even more radical proposals in the morning session, when he urged the transfer of all college athletics into the hands of the faculty of physical education, adoption of athletic budgets, abolition of spring football practice, establishing of football coaches as bona fide members of the college faculty, and the forbidding of spring practice altogether. But these proposals were voted down with strong objections by other coaches.

The association elected officers for the coming year as follows: J. F. Meehan, New York University, president; Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, Yale, first vice-president; Dan E. McGugin, Vanderbilt, second vice-president; William H. Cowell, New Hampshire, secretary-treasurer; Knute K. Rockne, Notre Dame, Dana X. Bible, Nebraska, B. W. Bierman, Tulane, and Edward L. Casey, Harvard, trustees.

The association also elected Maj. Charles D. Daley, former Harvard and West Point player and coach; Prof. A. Alonzo Stagg, Chicago, and Prof. Fielding H. Yost, Michigan, to honorary membership.

ENGLAND INVITED TO MATCH SPEEDBOATS

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Gar Wood, America's speedboat king and international champion, again will send his fastest mount against the speediest boat in England, if America's invitation to match races here this spring is accepted.

The invitation has been extended to Kaye Don, famous English race driver, who has succeeded to the helm of Miss England II, in which the late Sir Henry Segrave set a world speed record on water last summer.

Don is planning to bring Miss England II to America next spring, to show it at the Argentine exposition in Buenos Aires. Through the Miami Beach Yacht Club, sponsors of the annual Miami Beach regatta in which Gar Wood will test his newest mounts, Don has been invited to stop in Florida and match his boat with Gar Wood's Miss America IX.

HUTCHINSON SUCCEEDS JONES

NEW HAVEN (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association Dec. 29 announced the appointment of Guy Hutchinson '06, Sheffield, of New York as chairman of the Yale graduate advisory football committee for 1931. He succeeds T. A. D. Jones, former head football coach at Yale and chairman of the advisory football committee for the last three years. Besides the chairman, the committee for next year will consist of six members, three of whom served on the 1930 committee, which had a membership of eight. Edward C. Bench '25, Englewood, N. J.; Edwin F. Blair '24, New Haven, and Malcolm Farmer '04, Sheffield, New Britain, were the members of the 1930 committee who will also serve next year. The other members will be Ed Leader, rowing coach at Yale since 1922; Artemus L. Gates '12 of New York, and Henry E. Tuttle '14 of Groton, Mass.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Manitoba 5, Minnesota 3.

Windsor-Walkerville Tech Alumni 4, St. Mary's 3.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE American Hockey League has raised its player limit to 14, but only 12 may dress for a game. The former limit was 13 men.

Loaning between the International and National League continues to carry on. Frank Steele, player with Detroit Olympics, is wanted by Detroit Falcons of the N. H. L., and probably will play a game or two for them.

Cully Wilson, veteran of practically all professional hockey leagues, is playing for the San Francisco Tigers in the California Hockey League.

Clarence B. "Moose" Jamieson, who has played 26 seasons of ice hockey, and most of his early years with Cleveland, may soon be with Kansas City. He was manager of the St. Louis Flyers last season and is just a player with that club this season. The Flyers are now managed by Kenny McKenzie and have lost every game played to date. Grant, manager of the Pla-Mors, would like to get the veteran to bolster his defense.

Chicago Black Hawks have defeated Toronto only three times in 18 games.

Thomas A. Howard, manager of the New Haven Eagles in the Canadian-American Hockey League, was one of the first hockey players to leave Canada and enter the sport in the United States. Howard was forward with the famous Victorias of Winnipeg, and was instrumental in their winning the Stanley Cup world's championship in 1895-96, amateurs at that time.

The following year Howard was induced to join the Montclair (N. J.) A. C. hockey team—then a member of the United States Amateur Hockey League, playing its games at the St. Nicholas Rink in New York—by Jim Tuthill, manager of Montclair and recently president of the California Hockey League, while the latter was compiling for Spalding's the first hockey rule book and manual ever printed in the States.

Howard played subsequently with New York A. C. and the Wanderers of New York. Then he coached hockey teams at Yale and Princeton for several seasons before entering the Spalding concern where he has had charge of their hockey affairs since.

WILSON SETS RECORD FOR BATTING IN RUNS

Miscellaneous averages of the National League just released reveal that Lewis (Hack) Wilson, right fielder of the Chicago Cubs, was the leader of all heavy hitters in the circuit during the 1930 season. Second to him was Charles Klein of Philadelphia, and third was Babe Herman of the Brooklyn club. In eighth position is found Wally Berger, the young Boston left fielder, who served his first season in the majors last year.

Official records show that Wilson drove in 190 runs in 155 games, a new major league mark. In 1929 the Chicago outfielder bettered the National League mark, but this season he also went ahead of the American League's highest figure, held by Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees. Wilson also led the circuit by receiving 105 bases on balls and striking out 84 times.

Hazen Cuyler, a team mate of Wilson, was hit by pitched balls the most times, 10. Among the regulars, Pat Crawford, who started the season with New York but later went to Cincinnati, struck out the least number of times, 12 in 101 games.

Jim Bottomley, St. Louis Cardinal first baseman, fell three short of batting in 100 runs, to end his record of driving in 100 men or more for six consecutive seasons. Wilson has accomplished this feat for five seasons.

Another new league record was established when 17 players batted in 100 runs or more. The former mark was made in 1929, when 16 accomplished this feat.

The club averages reveal that one new record was made, and that by St. Louis. In 154 games the Cardinals batted in 942 runs, to surpass the number driven in by the Chicago Cubs during the 1929 season. The most leaderships were held by the Cubs, who had the highest hard-hitting percentage, .481; the most bases on balls, 588; the most strikeouts, 635, and the most batters hit by pitched balls, 37. Philadelphia went to bat the greatest number of times 5667.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE IS INCREASED TO 39

NEW YORK (AP)—The membership of the executive committee of the American Olympic Committee was increased to 39 Dec. 29 by the election of 10 new members. The new members lected included: Maj. William C. Rose, United States Army, and William J. Bingham, Harvard.

Murray Hulbert and Daniel Ferris of New York and J. Frank Facey of Boston were appointed to serve on the 1932 Olympic committee.

The executive committee authorized the entry of a team to represent the United States in the world's international hockey championship tournament in Poland in February. Its ruling on professionalism was adjusted to conform with the statute of the Canadian A. A. U. so that in the future any amateur athlete declaring his intention of turning professional becomes automatically suspended for a period of one year.

RECENT TRADE IS REVISED

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Connie Mack, manager and part owner of the Athletics, and Tom Turner, president of the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League, decided here Dec. 29 to revise the recent deal which sent Ossie Orwoll and Homer Summa to the Portland club in exchange for Pitcher Herb Lahti. Orwoll remains with the Athletics for the present, but Mack intimated he would send him to an International League or American Association club if the Double A leagues and the majors come to an agreement on the draft question. Lahti will not join the Athletics until 1932, as was stipulated in the original deal. Another player will be selected later to go with Summa to the Portland club.

McINNIS WILL COACH NORWICH

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—John P. "Stuffy" McInnis of Manchester, Mass., big league baseball player from 1909 to 1928, has been appointed baseball coach at Norwich University for the 1931 season. Athletic Director R. D. Potter of Norwich made the announcement Dec. 30. McInnis, who set a world record in 1921 when he made only one error in 1652 chances, will be the first big leaguer to coach at Norwich. McInnis played seven years with the Philadelphia Athletics, four with the Boston Red Sox, one with Cleveland, two with the Boston Braves and one with Pittsburgh.

WICHITA FALLS GETS THREE

WICHITA FALLS, Tex. (AP)—Acquisition of three players now on the roster of the St. Louis Browns was announced Dec. 30 by the Wichita Falls Texas League Club. The trio are George (Buck) Stanton, first baseman; Morris Badgro, outfielder, who has been with the Browns for two years, and Joe Hassler, shortstop. Stanton comes to Wichita on option of recall at the end of the season, while Badgro and Hassler were purchased outright.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Washington 27, Nebraska 24.
Butler 23, Alabama 20.
Rice 47, Bradley 34.
Michigan State 29, Brigham Young 28.
Manhattan 23, Georgetown 22.
Carnegie Tech 41, Lehigh 21.

Recommends Moderation in Athletic Sports in College

President Lewis of Lafayette College Proposes Radical Changes in Football at Annual Luncheon of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Strong recommendations for moderation in athletic sports, with radical changes in the attitude toward football in particular, were expressed by President William Mather Lewis, of Lafayette College, and others at the annual luncheon of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, at the Town Hall, Dec. 29. Such prominent figures as Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Gustavus T. Kirby, of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. and Romeyn Berry, graduate manager of Cornell, also spoke, while such prominent sportsmen as Maxwell Stevenson, chairman of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, Devereux Milburn, vice-president of the Brotherhood, Fielding H. Yost, and William W. Roper, former Princeton coach, indicating their approval.

President Lewis derided the old-time cry of the attitude of the college faculties as being against athletics and particularly football, and said he did not know of a single college where the leading members of the faculty were not fully equipped to handle the problems of intercollegiate sport. He urged student conferences between colleges in similar localities with similar aims, without faculty members, coaches or alumni being in attendance, and likewise alumni conferences of the same sort, to iron out and trace to their sources the stories told at university clubs about the other institutions. He state in part:

Lack of Moderation

"The lack of moderation in the field of athletics, particularly football, has led us away from the ideals of sportsmanship. We think in terms of championships, and record crowds of spectators and millions of income. As a result what should be recreation for school and college students, and of some educational value in giving them skills which they can turn to good account in their future leisure time program, becomes serious business. The student does not play at his games—he is required to work at them, giving out so much energy that he is forced to neglect the real purpose of college attendance in order to furnish a Roman holiday.

"What do the students, the ultimate consumers, think of our present systems of competition? From some recent expressions, it is evident that they have some constructive criticisms to present. We who have spent years on college campuses know that college student bodies are growing up, that they are putting away childish things. The "pep meetings," the victory bonfires and holidays, the defeat depressions, are much less in evidence than they were a decade ago.

"Another element which will go far to save the athletic situation is the recognition of the connection of sport with general educational program of the college. If athletics has a legitimate place in the college scheme, there is no more reason for having it under independent supervision than any other academic activity. Moderation will eliminate overemphasis of athletics. And moderation will be secured by assigning the proper proportionate time to athletic interests. Such time budgeting is a natural function of the faculty. But the thought of faculty "interference" in athletics horrifies the athletic fanatic and a certain class of athletic writers.

Faculty Follows Game

"The 'theoretical absent-minded professor knows nothing of the real value of football,' they shout. But the fact remains that there are few college faculties in America which do not include several former football players, and there is no faculty where there are not a number of close students of the game; men who for years have had a chance to watch it from every angle and whose experience and observation are invaluable. The accusation that college professors and executives are enemies of football is laughable. They are far better friends of the game than the fanatics who see nothing to athletics but the development of winning teams.

"More than half of those who enter American colleges and universities drop out before graduation. The greatest mortality occurs during the freshman year. Close observers know that many a boy gets a bad start because of the football excitement which exists on the campus during the fall days when he should be getting into the swing of academic work. Many a boy who comes up to college, with a brilliant preparatory school football record, never appears on a varsity team because he doesn't recognize until too late what he is there for. He takes the advice of the football promoter rather than that of the friendly professor.

"Some day when intercollegiate sport has sagged by its own weight, it will probably be recognized that college faculties know more about the game and are better friends of the game than is generally realized.

Interest in Tradition

"These ideas relative to student, alumni and faculty conferences suggest the advisability of more small, closely associated intercollegiate athletic organizations composed of colleges having much the same academic ideas and general policies. It is only necessary to point to Yale, Harvard and Princeton, to the "Big Ten" in the middle West, to the "Little Three," Amherst, Williams and Wesleyan, to show how stimulating such associations are to the best interests

Dean Pound Seeking Facts on Which to Base Action Against Criminal Element

(Continued from Page 1)

without exaggeration, one of the most fundamental and far-reaching studies that has ever been undertaken in American annals of crime studies.

For bewildered citizens, outraged and humiliated in turn by the undoubted record of lawlessness of America, and confused by conflicting counsel as to the proper remedy, the views of Dean Pound will mean much. Few Americans have a wider knowledge or deeper understanding of the subject or command a greater respect.

Dean Pound sees no quick and easy path out of the present problem. Few Americans, however, are more confident that the problem will eventually be solved. It is the long view of the matter that is encouraging. Dean Pound sees America in a state of transition.

"Our laws," he once said, "were made for an American farming community of the first half of the nineteenth century.

"The laws and the machinery of justice must now have time to catch up with the new order; there must be a stabilization of the economic structure; there must be a reëstablishment of those forms of social control which have been sloughed off in the vast material growth." Dean Pound is not a man to see reform won merely by perfecting the machinery of justice, although acknowledging that the machinery sadly needs reform.

On the other hand, Dean Pound's outlook is fundamentally optimistic over the eventual solution of the problem. Eventually, the ebullience of the young country will be brought within bounds. Crime will yield, he believes, to the inexorable pressure of business interests which will curb it, when the times comes, if for no other reason than that it is uneconomic.

People Can Force Action

"Economic pressure is one great hope of improvement," Dean Pound told an interviewer. "It is a silent, steady force that is irresistible. Its action is already evident. In part, it is based on interested, selfish motives, but for the time these may be more effective in bringing results than idealism, or the agencies of social amelioration.

"It is already working to improve our courts. Look at the New York Court of Appeals! They were driven there to go out and get good judges, despite political pressure, by plain economic necessity. The improvement is working out all down the line into the lower courts."

How does the matter of criminal statistics fit into this broader problem to which Dean Pound is giving his attention? Well, Dean Pound might be said to be writing the alphabet for all future studies of American crime. If this seems to exaggerate, note what the committee of the American Bar Association wrote in 1923:

"It still remains true . . . that the United States is the only great civilized country which does not collect and preserve its criminal statistics."

Mr. Wickersham recently quoted this statement. What was true then is true today. This reproach to America will, it is expected, be finally removed as one part of the great work of the national commission.

What good are criminal statistics? Dean Pound might retort, "What good is an alphabet?" Anomalies, discrepancies, inadequacies of present American crime reporting leave the whole situation in a fog in which all past commentators have labored.

"You talk about prohibition!" said Dean Pound. "With all the talk, it is next to impossible to get exact statistics of arrests for drunkenness! One city lumps all the types of arrests together. Another lists them separately, so that if you compare arrests for 'drunkenness' alone you leave out arrests for 'drunk and disorderly,' and the like.

"Knoxville, Tenn., lists these five categories—'drunkenness'; 'drunk and disorderly'; 'drunk and fighting'; 'drunk and possessing liquor'; drunk and driving.'

"Nashville, in the same State, has four categories, only two of them like that of Knoxville: 'driving while drunk'; 'drunk and disorderly'; 'drunk on street,' and 'tippling' (whatever that means.

"Other cities have other categories of this offense, and divide arrests between male and female and the like. In this one matter the extreme difficulty of reaching any comparable basis for the nation is obvious."

Dean Pound has waded into this statistical welter and after months of study he summarized it as follows: "Every state, and to a large extent every department in every state collects crime figures differently! When you suppose you are comparing the same things, you find you are not.

"A state that seems to show an amazing amount of larceny proves on inquiry to be lumping 'larceny,' 'embezzlement,' and 'taking money under false pretenses' together; its neighbor lists them separately. For generations, these nebulous definitions have confused popular thought; they have been advanced to prove criminal conditions which did not exist, and to conceal such conditions that did exist!

"We have 48 states with no two alike in their criminal statistics; there are no two cities alike; hardly two bureaus within city or state alike; and finally, hardly one city in any two administrations alike!"

From Bad to Worse

Dean Pound described the statistical chaos as to "homicides" as "perfectly terrible." Sensational stories of "crime waves" are largely based on these figures. One city, Dean Pound said, might vent its wrath on the man supposed to be responsible for a theater or similar disaster, by indicting him, and listing all casualties therefrom as "homicides." Again, another city might swell the legitimate "homicide" total to amazing lengths by including accidental killings by automobiles. The figures, until analyzed, seem to reveal an almost complete disregard for sanctity of human life in those areas, which perplexed domestic research workers, Dean Pound said, while astounding Europeans.

The full story of constructive labor that has gone into bringing order out of this chaos is too long to tell. Prof. Sam Bass Warner, of Harvard, has taken the complete bibliography of American writing on the subject, analyzed it, criticized the shortcomings of existing materials and methods, and outlined a program for national crime statistics collection.

The report has been submitted for further suggestions and criticism to approximately 1000 leading experts, statisticians and political scientists over the nation. In another field, comparative studies of European methods are being made.

A conservative estimate would be that out of these studies of a single subcommittee of the national commission will come a fundamental reform that will open a new chapter in America's handling of crime. It will lay a foundation for practically all future work done in the subject.

IN THE SHIP LANES

ABOLITION of all passport visas would be effected by recommendation of the Merchants Association of New York. The association's foreign trade committee discusses various inconsistencies, pointing out that United States passports do not require visés in 15 countries, thus indicating that they are similarly unnecessary in other nations.

The committee observes that the passport itself is an adequate guarantee of the citizenship of the owner and that the visé, when obtained from a consul of the country to which a visit is planned, is in no sense a guaranty that admission will be granted, as holders of passports have frequently been refused admission to a country even when carrying a visé passport. The Merchants Association believes, however, that other countries will be reluctant to waive viséing of American passports so long as this country requires passports of their nationals to be visé.

With the exception of the immigration restrictions of the United States, passport difficulty lends itself to amicable adjustment between the nations concerned primarily in this problem.

Round-the-World Phone

During much of the time that the steamship Belgenland, of the Red Star Line, is circling the globe her passengers will have constant access to all telephones of the Bell system in North America and Cuba. Regular ship-to-shore service will be maintained as long as talking is found possible, after which short-wave radio telephone stations in England will be picked up, thus making possible conversations with points in Europe. Radio engineers of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company admit that the telephone contacts may be lost at some parts of the journey.

New Car Ferry

The Grand Trunk Western Railroad has recently launched a new car ferry, the City of Milwaukee, costing $1,000,000, which, when completed, will be placed in daily round-trip service between Milwaukee, Wis., and Grand Haven, Mich. A substantial volume of freight crosses Lake Michigan between these points—the cars being loaded into the hold of the huge car ferries, while a considerable number of passengers also are carried across the lake. The new ferry, which has ice-breaking equipment, has an overall length of 360 feet, a gross tonnage of 3000 tons, and can carry 28 loaded freight cars in addition to 200 passengers.

Lower Rates

All transatlantic rates for the higher-priced first class quarters have been reduced, following the initial action announced by the larger companies. The lower tariffs apply also to the Italian lines operating to the Mediterranean. In addition to this certain extensions in respect to tourist cabin sailings have been made by the Cosulich Line.

The same line also announces that it has recently launched a motorship named the Victoria, for use by the Lloyd Triestino Company. Upon completion, this 21-knot ship will be placed in the weekly express service from Trieste to Alexandria.

No Pooling Arrangements

The Canadian Pacific Steamships will not be a party to any pooling of passenger traffic with other transatlantic steamship lines this season, nor has there been any discussion of such a move, according to William Baird, passenger traffic manager. He questioned the advisability of it from the standpoint of his line, even should other companies undertake it, and noted that at a time when there is a period of shipping depression throughout the world the question of effecting economies in operation and administration bulks large in the thought of steamship managers, giving rise to discussions of the propriety of pooling earnings.

Winter Tours

A series of escorted, or independent, tours have been scheduled by the Sun Dial Tours for the current season. Among these is a 13-day cruise to Havana by way of Miami; a 9-day visit to Bermuda; and a 16-day cruise to the West Indies on the steamship Republic, calling at various points en route, including Jamaica, and going as far as the Panama Canal, with an additional stop at Nassau.

Other special tours to Florida are included, with itineraries of varying duration, these being operated in conjunction with the Clyde-Mallory Line, and including motor tours within the State of Florida. Escorts at the points visited are provided by these tours.

Lower Rates

The new construction methods employed in building transatlantic vessels have made possible some of the reductions in first class rates recently announced, and the result is that virtually all inside rooms will now be on a minimum rate basis and the spread between these and the outside rooms will be less than that which formerly obtained. In the St. Lawrence River route the reductions for first class with bath for some of the Empress ships are now down to a point not far above the minimum rates which formerly obtained for room without bath.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Friday, Jan. 2

Northern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Jan. 3

Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Mauretania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Ausonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; De Grasse, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; California, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; El Salvador, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Santa Clara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Sunday, Jan. 4

Bremen, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen.

Monday, Jan. 5

California, Cunard, for Belfast, Glasgow.

Tuesday, Jan. 6

New Amsterdam, Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Conte Grande (12:15 a. m.), Lloyd Sabaudo, for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; Oscar II, Scandinavian American, for Copenhagen; Resolute, Hamburg-American, on world cruise.

Wednesday, Jan. 7

Reliance, Hamburg-American, on West Indies cruise.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Jan. 7

Wilhelmina, Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, Jan. 9

President Fillmore, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Jan. 10

Chichibu Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Jan. 10

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

Monday, Jan. 12

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, Jan. 7

Hikawa Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, Jan. 9

Paris Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, Jan. 10

President McKinley, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Jan. 1

Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Jan. 4

Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry.

Monday, Jan. 5

President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward); Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Carmania, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

HALT IN KEITH-PATHE CASE

NEW YORK (AP)—The ABC Corporation, as a holder of debenture bonds of Pathé Exchange, Inc., filed suit Dec. 29 in the United States District Court for an injunction restraining Radio-Keith-Orpheum from absorbing Pathé Exchange properties. Both concerns are named defendants in a Sherman anti-trust proceeding begun in federal court.

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HAVANA YACHT CLUB CLOSED BY GOVERNOR

HAVANA (AP)—The aristocratic and exclusive Havana Yacht Club was closed on Dec. 28 on orders of Antonio Ruiz, Governor of Havana Province, on charges that members of the organization had formulated conspiracies against the Administration.

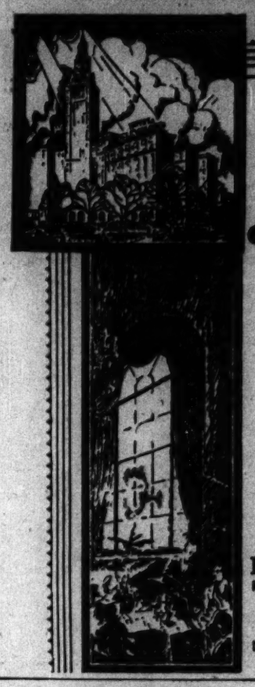
Soldiers and police from Mariano were posted at the entrance of the building to prevent further congregating inside. Former President Mario G. Menocal, an opponent of President Machado, has been a member of the club many years and visited it almost daily. Other critics of the régime have been frequent visitors.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Florence E. Glass, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
A. H. McIver, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.
H. E. Spurling, Isleaford, Me.
Mrs Florence F. Patten, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. Anna Oramming, Oppenheim, Germany.
Regina Hughes, Reelindale, Mass.
Paul McKenzie, Allston, Mass.
Charlotte Schlemmer, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. John L. Babcock, Pueblo, Colo.
Miss Dorothy F. Babcock, Columbia, Mo.
Mrs. Sarah Tuzley, New York City.

Ohio



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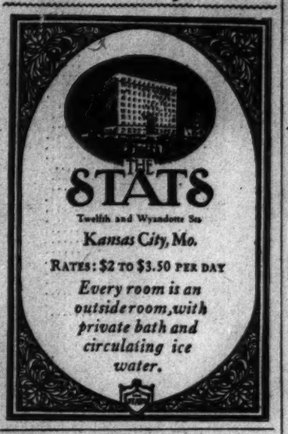

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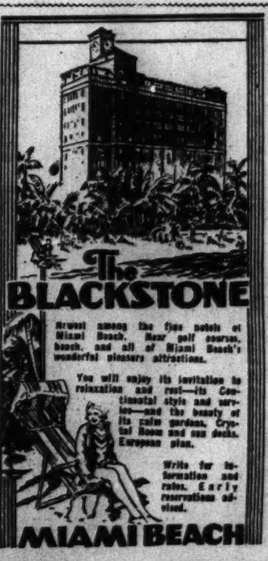

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STOCKS RISE BUOYANTLY IN BUSY MARKET

Railroad Issues Lead List Upward in Vigorous Buying Movement

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market received a vigorous boost today, after threatening ever since Christmas to end the year at the worst.

This lift came in the announcement that the Eastern Trunkline Railway heads had finally agreed upon a consolidation plan. While it had been rumored for a fortnight that an agreement, urged by Washington, was near, Wall Street had been skeptical, after a decade of futile negotiations.

Stock prices shot up 2 to 8 points, but the advance was so rapid that it attracted considerable profit-taking and gains were shaded 1 to 3 points before the close.

The closing tone was strong, however, and sales aggregated 3,350,000 shares. New Haven shot up 8 points, and Lackawanna 7, only to slip back 3 and 3 from the top.

U. S. Steel and American Telephone gained about 2½, and American Can 4, but these gains were reduced by about 1 point.

It was notable that the rail shares as a group moved forward, the consolidation plan providing the necessary impetus for a general upturn, including stocks of carriers not directly affected. Wall Street has felt, however, that solution of the eastern trunk line problem would lead to realignments throughout the country. Although railway earnings this year have declined precipitantly, net operating revenue for Class I carriers, showing an aggregate drop of more than 26 per cent from last year in both October and November the prospect of accomplishment of a unification plan which will increase operating efficiency, at a time when the roads' physical equipment is in the best shape in its history, is expected in financial circles to enhance the prospect of recovery, despite increasing competition from other means of transportation.

The weekly steel trade reviews, appearing a day early because of the new year's holiday, also helped the share market. While ingot output is still around 30 per cent of capacity, the reviews indicate an early return to about 50 per cent, and less drastic shutdowns over the coming week-end than occurred over the Christmas week-end. It appears, however, that much of the contracting has been on the basis of prices before the recent increases.

In the non-ferrous metals, copper remained firm, Copper Exporters, Inc., making effective yesterday's quarter-cent increase in the domestic price. The price, c. i. f. European base ports was jacked up from 10|55 cents to 10.80 a pound.

Silver, however, continued to decline, recording a new historical low at 30¾ cents an ounce. Since the drop in silver is due primarily to the shifting of India to a gold monetary basis, rather than over-production, producers see little prospect of stability, save through an international agreement, or possibly a silver loan to China.

After shooting up to 4 per cent yesterday, call money renewed at 3½ per cent, and was steady to firm at that level.

The volume of trading in the bond market continued to expand today as prices followed divergent trends under the influence of investment buying and tax selling.

The turnover took a sharp jump at the start of the session, largely because of tax selling of issues in which investors have increased large losses. The recent decline in bond prices to the lowest level since 1925 has made liquidation of this nature abnormal.

A better demand for domestic corporate obligations of unquestioned rating developed to offset the declines in medium and low-grade issues. Distribution of a huge sum estimated at $1,000,000,000 or more by American corporations in dividends and interest payments within the next week or so should, it is believed, prove a firming influence on bond prices. Normally, a good portion of these funds is reinvested in coupon-bearing obligations.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 30	Last Dec. 29
43¼	6	..	Abitibi	150	7	6	6	6
18½	3⅜	..	Abitibi pf	300	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
60	31½	..	Ab & Straus	400	35	33	35	31
37⅜	14¼	1.60	Adami Ex	9700	18⅜	15½	15⅞	15½
94	80½	5	Adams Ex pf	20	80¾	80½	80½	80½
14⅞	3⅜	..	Addressograph	400	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	..
23¼	2⅛	..	Adv-Rumely	8900	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
41¾	10	..	Adv-Ru pf	1800	11	10¼	10½	10⅜
1⅜	¼	..	Ahumada	700	½	¼	¼	¼
156⅝	87½	3†	Air Reduc	1600	99¼	96¾	98¾	96
36	6⅝	1¼	Airway El	800	7	6¾	7	6¾
..	2⅛	..	Ajax Rubber	400	⅝	¼	¼	¼
9½	4½	..	Alaska Jpn	1100	7⅛	6¾	7	6⅛
15⅛	6	..	Albany PWP	200	8½	6¾	8½	..
73	40	1.80†	Allegh Bld	300	41¾	40½	40¾	41⅜
35¼	5¾	..	Alleghany	6400	8⅛	6½	7¼	6⅝
107⅛	38¼	5½	Alleghany pf	300	42	38¼	38¾	38¾
89¾	37½	5†	Allegh Stkw	300	39	37½	39	38¾
343	170¼	8	Allied Chem	3400	184	180	181½	177½
66	31¼	3	Allis-Chal	5600	23¾	23	23	23⅝
42¼	11½	3	AL Port Cem	800	15¾	14¼	14½	15⅛
3½	⅝	..	Amal Lea	400	¾	¾	¾	1
26⅝	13	..	Amal Lea pf	300	14½	14½	14½	..
31½	16½	1	Amerada	100	18	17	18	17⅝
2¼	1⅛	..	Am Ag Ch ct	700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
10⅝	1¾	..	Am Ag Ch	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
41⅜	17½	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
23½	12⅜	..	Am C pf ct	400	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
97¾	45½	3†	Am Bank Note	800	56	53	53	53
12	2½	..	Am Beet S	400	3¼	2¾	2¾	..
44	8	..	Am Beet S pf	200	10¾	10¼	10¼	8
54⅝	30½	2.40	Am Bdr Boy	300	31¾	30	30	30¾
21¾	6¼	..	Am Br BoV	1800	8⅝	8	8⅛	8
156½	104⅝	4†	Am Can	49700	113	108½	111¼	108¾
82½	25¼	6	Am Car & F	3000	28½	24½	24½	24¼
116	70	7	Am Car pf	300	71¾	70	71	70
60¾	27	3	Am Chain	400	30¾	29⅞	30	30
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	17500	82	82	82	82
81¾	35	3†	Am Chicle	400	38½	37¾	38½	37½
22	11⅝	2.40	Am Colortype	700	17¾	17	17½	17¾
33	9	..	Am Com Alc	8900	9¾	9	9⅝	..
30⅝	8	1	Am En Til	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅞
89½	17⅛	..	Am European	200	17⅜	17	17	18
101¾	25	..	Am Ex PFw	23300	37⅜	36¾	37⅛	36⅛
101	74	6	Am & FP 6	300	73	72	73	74
111½	84	7	Am FP 7	200	86¾	84	84	..
100¼	63½	..	Am & FP 2pf	300	67	65¾	65¾	..
33⅜	3	.10	Am Hawaii	900	3	3	3	..
7	1½	..	Am Hide	1100	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
34½	8½	..	Am Hide pf	500	8¾	8½	8½	8
41⅞	24½	3†	Am Ice	200	25¾	24½	25	25½
56¾	14	2†	Am Lint Corp	3500	19¾	18½	18¾	18¾
4	¼	..	Am La Fr	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
35	8¾	..	Am La Fr pf	1110	7	7	7	7
105	18¼	2	Am Loco	2300	19¾	18¾	19	18½
118½	68¾	7	Am Loco pf	300	71	70	71	70½
14½	3	..	Am Mach & Met	300	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼
51½	13½	1	Am Metals	300	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
51½	13½	1	Am Metals pf	200	14	13½	13½	13⅝
95	20	7	Am Nat G pf	10	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
119⅜	36½	1†	Am Pw&Lt	8200	43	40	43	40
107	90	6	Am P & L 6	300	94⅞	94	94½	92
107½	74½	3½†	Am P&L pf A	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	94
89½	75¾	5	Am P&L pf st	200	75	74¾	74¾	74¾
39¾	15⅜	1	Am Radiat	14500	15½	15	15⅜	15
37	5⅝	..	Am Repub	400	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
100⅞	28	1†	Am Roll Mill	4800	34	28¾	30	28
67¾	32½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	50½	50	50	55⅝
36½	5½	..	Am Seating	100	6	6	6	6⅛
3⅜	½	..	Am Ship	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
94⅛	35	..	Am Ship Bld	100	38	37½	38	39½
79½	37⅜	4	Am Smelt	9900	41¾	38½	40	38½
22½	2¼	..	Am Solvents	300	2⅜	2	2	2⅛
52¾	23½	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
116	110	7	Am Stl Fnd pf	100	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
33¼	5⅜	..	Am Solv pf	400	7	6¾	7	6¾
55½	36½	2	Am Stores	300	37½	37	37	37
69½	39¼	5	Am Sugar	1400	40¾	40	40	40½
27⅝	15	1	Am Tob&Cab	10	15	15	15	15
274½	170⅝	9	Am Tel&T	36000	177¾	177½	177½	176
141⅜	95	8	Am Type	500	95	95	95	99
114⅞	103½	7	Am Type pf	40	105½	105	105½	..
124⅝	47⅝	1†	Am Wat W	4400	55¼	51¾	53⅝	52¾
108⅛	98	6	Am Wat W 6	100	100	100	100	..
30⅞	5½	..	Am Wool	1700	7⅝	6¾	7⅛	6½
44⅞	15⅝	..	Am Wool pf	4800	22½	18¼	21	18⅝
9	1⅜	..	Am Writ ct	1000	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1½
44¾	13	..	Am Writ pf	600	13	13	13	..
117⅜	3⅝	..	Am Zinc	500	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
53¼	19	1	Anac Wire	300	21¼	20½	20½	20½
81½	25	2½	Anaconda	19600	30	28⅞	29⅝	28½
51¾	24	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	24⅝	24	24	24
37¼	10⅝	1	Andes Cop	900	12	11¾	12	12⅛
29¾	13½	2	Arch Dan	4400	14¼	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝
82⅞	61	7	Armour D pf	300	66¼	60	60	61¼
8½	2¾	..	Arm Ill A	700	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
4⅞	1¾	..	Arm Ill B	1000	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
66	34½	7	Arm Ill pf	2400	34	32½	32	32½
13¾	3½	..	Arnold Cons	3000	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾
20½	4⅜	..	Art Loom	300	5⅜	5	5	..
100	80	..	Art Loom pf	50	81	81	81	..
46½	20	4	Asso Apparl	200	23⅜	23	23⅞	23
50½	18	2½	Asso Dry G	1400	21⅞	20½	21½	20⅝
100½	81⅞	7	Asso DG 2pf	400	82	81½	82	82
242½	168	10	Atchison	2900	182¾	178½	179½	178
108¾	100	5	Atchison pf	200	104½	104½	104½	104½
175½	96	10	Atl Coast L	900	97½	97	97½	97
80⅝	33⅝	1	Atl G&WI	200	34	34	34	..
61⅝	16⅝	1†	Atl Refin	11300	31⅞	16⅞	17½	17½
106	42	4	Atlas Pwd	200	45	42	45	..
37	7⅞	1†	Atlas Stores	200	8½	7¾	7⅞	8¾
263⅜	60⅜	4†	Auburn Auto	18900	104½	99½	104	98¾
30	15	..	Austin N new	40	20	20	20	..
10⅜	1¼	..	Auto Sales	800	1	⅞	⅞	1
25	1½	..	Auto Sales pf	100	1½	1½	1½	2⅛
9½	2⅜	..	Aviation	1400	3½	2⅛	3	3

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	5300	21½	20½	21¾	20¾
116	84	7	Baldwin pf	230	89	88	89	85½
122¾	55⅜	7	Balt & O	14600	71½	65¾	70	64⅞
84⅝	70¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	72½	72½	73½	..
84⅞	46⅛	3½	Bangor & A	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	50½
116¼	100½	7	Bangor&A pf	20	107½	107½	107½	108
20¾	8	2	Barker Bros	120	9¼	9	9	8¾
91	58	6½	Barker Br pf	110	58½	58	58½	59
34	8⅝	2	Bendall A	6300	11¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅝
92	62	4	Beatrice	200	64⅝	63½	63½	..
70½	46¾	3	Beechnut	4000	48¾	48¼	48½	48½
6⅝	2¼	..	Belding H	6500	2¾	2¼	2¼	2½
85⅝	76½	5.50	Belg NR pref	400	77½	77½	77½	77½
57⅜	14¼	1	Bendix	8900	16⅜	15½	16½	15⅞
56¼	30⅜	2	Best & Co	200	34½	31½	32½	31½
110¼	47¾	6	Beth Steel	28200	49½	48¼	49½	47⅞
134	112¾	7	Beth Steel pf	100	114¾	113¾	113¾	115½
41¾	23	1½	Bldw Knox	200	23¼	23	23	..
29⅞	17	..	Bloom'dale	30	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
69	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	300	22	20⅜	22	20¼
78	39½	4†	Bond Am A	1000	60	60	60	..
8	1	..	Booth Fish	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
33¾	4¼	..	Booth F 1pf	3100	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
90⅜	60½	1†	Borden	7900	67⅜	66¼	66¾	68¾
50½	15	1	Borg Warner	6000	20½	18½	20	19¼
4	¾	..	Bot M A	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
25¾	12½	..	Briggs	7700	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17¼
35¼	15½	2	Briggs & Str	200	16	16	16	16¼
22¾	1⅛	..	Brockway	400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
85	13	7	Brockway pf	70	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
78⅜	55½	4	Bklyn Man T	200	61½	60¾	61½	60¾
178¼	98⅛	8	Bklyn Un G	300	102¾	100⅜	102¾	100¾
30⅝	10	..	Bruns Balke	400	10	10	10	10
35⅝	5½	..	Bruns Term	400	6	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛
31⅞	11½	1	Bucyrus	700	13½	13	13	13⅛
117	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	..
43	21	3½	Bucy cv pf	600	23¼	22⅝	23½	23¼
16¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	1400	3⅞	3	3	4
14⅝	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	1200	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
74	9⅝	..	Bullard	1600	12¼	11¼	11¾	..
43	8½	..	Bulova Watch	3000	10	10⅜	10⅞	10¼
100	71¾	7	Burns Br pf	20	77	77	77	..
51⅞	18⅜	1	Burroughs	2500	22⅜	21½	21⅝	21
48½	21½	2½	Bush Term	1600	24½	23	23½	24
110	97	7	Bush T deb	20	104¾	102	102	..
27⅜	11	1¼	.50	Butler Bros	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
29⅜	10	..	Butterick	800	15½	15½	15½	14⅝
112⅜	33½	..	Byers	3000	38⅞	37½	37½	36¼

—C—

77½	42½	4	Calif Pack	3200	41¾	41½	41⅝	43
2½	⅝	..	Callahan	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
30	10	2	Campbell	500	12⅝	11½	12⅝	11¼
89½	38⅝	..	Calu & Ariz	1700	34¼	33¼	34	34
33⅜	7⅜	..	Calu & Hecla	2300	7⅝	7⅜	8	8
75⅝	30½	3	Canada Dry	3500	33½	31¼	32½	32
82½	35¼	2½	Can Pac	2500	39½	38¼	38¾	38½
34¼	17	1.80	Cannon Mills	100	17	16½	16½	17
20¾	4	..	Capital Adm	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
42	29½	3	Capital A pf	100	30	30	30	30¼
362¾	83½	2	Case Thresh	16500	90	87	88⅞	86½
132	114¾	7	Case Th pf	300	113	111¾	113	..
79¾	22	3	Caterpillar	800	26	24¼	26	25
75	34	..	Celotex pf	50	34¼	34	34	..
12	3	..	Celotex ct	900	4⅜	3⅝	3⅝	4⅛
60	3	..	Celotex	1000	5½	4⅞	5½	4⅞
84⅞	17¼	..	Celotex pf	50	19	19	19	19¼
203⅜	70½	..	Celanese	1200	11	10¾	11	10¾
32⅜	18	1½	Gen Aguirre	600	19¾	18	19¼	18
315	189¾	8†	Cen of NJ	300	194	194	194	..
65⅝	21	4	Cerro de P	1800	23½	22¼	22¾	23
15⅞	2	..	Cert-Teed	400	2⅝	2	2	2
45¼	6¾	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
87⅞	14⅜	1.80	Checker Cab	1300	17⅝	17½	17½	17⅜
82½	32¼	3	Ches Corp	3000	41½	38¾	40	38¼
51⅝	32⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	7500	42	39½	40½	38⅞
10	⅞	..	Chi & Alton	600	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
10	2¼	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	3	⅝	⅝	⅝
17⅝	4¾	..	Chi Gt West	2800	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	5½
52⅜	12	1	Chi Gt W pf	600	20½	16½	18	16½
26⅛	4¼	..	Chi M&StP	4000	5⅞	5	5⅜	5¼
46¼	7⅞	..	Chi M&StP pf	2000	19¾	9½	9⅝	8½
49⅛	28¼	4	Chi & NW	1400	33	29	31	29⅞
140¾	101	7	Chi & NW pf	10	101	101	101	..
37	7⅜	..	Chi Pneu	600	10	9	10	..
55⅞	22½	2½	Chi Pneu pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
42¼	7	1†	Chi Rt	1700	9	8	8¼	46½
32½	10½	..	Chick Cot O	100	11	11	11	11
67⅝	22½	2.50	Childs	1500	24½	23¾	24½	23¼
15⅞	4	..	Chrysler	100	16	15⅝	16	15⅜
49	24¾	3.60†	City Ice	100	34½	33	33	36¾
98¾	79	5½	City Ice pf	10	80	80	80	80¾
14¼	2¾	1	City Stores	500	3	2¾	3	3
44½	16	2	Clark Equip	300	16	15½	15½	16
60	31	3	Cluett Peab	200	23½	23½	23½	23
20¾	8¾	..	Col Bea Oil	400	9¼	9	9⅛	..
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	2600	143⅜	138½	143¾	138⅜
52⅝	48½	2	Coca Cola A	100	50¼	50½	50¼	50⅝
110¼	47¾	6	Col Palm	800	50¼	46½	47¾	47
35⅝	12	..	Collins&A	900	12⅞	12	12¾	13
92	73	7	Collins&A pf	100	73	73	73	..
77	18¾	1	Colo F&I	1200	21¾	20¾	21¼	21
125½	100½	7†	Colo F&I pf	100	106	106	106	..
8	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	..
87	30⅝	2†	Colum Gas	13000	34	32	33⅝	31½
28	2⅛	..	Col Gas pf A	200	101½	101	101	101¾
199	69¼	5	Col Carbon	4500	71¾	71½	71¾	70¾
37⅝	7⅞	⅝	Col Graph	8000	8½	7⅞	8¼	..
40¾	x16½	2	Com Cred	300	17½	16¾	17½	17½
95⅛	38¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	50	83	83	83	..
44⅝	20¼	2.60	Com Cr A cv	100	43	32½	33	32
37½	20½	2	Com Cr pf B	200	21	21	21	20½
87	80½	6	Com Inv T cv pf	200	83	83	83	..
88	21¾	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	400	24¾	23½	24¼	23
18	15½	1½	Com Inv war	300	3½	3	3½	..
38	14	..	Com Sol	9500	15⅜	14¾	14⅞	14¾
30½	7½	.80	Commwith So	15000	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
104⅝	86½	6	Comwlth 8pf	400	91½	89¾	91	87½
44⅜	30	3	Conde Nast	400	31	30	31	32
4	⅜	..	Congoleum	800	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¾
27⅝	7⅞	2	Con Film	2600	8	8½	8½	8¾
38½	12½	2	Con Film pf	400	13½	14	14½	14
136½	60¾	4	Con Gas	13000	83	80¾	82½	80¾
105⅛	99½	5	Con Gas pf	400	102¾	102¾	102¾	103
62	31	6	Con Rz C pf	500	32	30	32	33½
..	..	..	Con Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
22½	8¼	1.20	Container A	700	7⅝	7	7	7½
8	3	..	Container B	300	3¼	2¾	3⅛	3⅛
52½	16¾	..	Cont Bak A	1800	17¾	17	17½	16⅞
24	7	..	Cont Bak B	2000	7⅞	7	7⅞	8
94⅞	64	5	Cont Bak pf	200	62	62	62	64
71¾	43½	2½	Cont Can	1400	47¾	46¼	47½	46½
17⅜	6¾	..	Cont Dia Fib	1800	11	10½	10½	10
77⅜	37½	2.40	Cont Ins	1600	41¾	41¼	41⅝	40⅝
8¼	2½	..	Cont Motors	2600	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
18½	7⅜	..	Cont Oil	1800	8¾	8	8¾	8⅛
40⅞	8¾	1	Cont Shares	3000	9⅝	9	9¾	9¾
51⅝	45¾	2†	Corn Prod	2700	77⅜	72¾	77	71¾
151½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	20	150	150	150	..
33	7½	..	Coty	1600	9½	7½	9¼	7¾
37⅝	25½	2†	Crucible	1600	34⅜	32⅝	33⅝	32⅜
83⅝	49	4	Crosley	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
59¾	3⅛	2.40	Crown Cork	100	32¾	31¾	32¾	32½
85⅜	50¼	5†	Crucible	1300	58	56¼	58	55½
..	..	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19⅛	2¼	..	Cuba Co	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
13⅜	2⅛	..	Cub Am S	300	3	3	3	3
2	⅜	..	Cub-Atom S	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
40	30	4	Cudahy	400	40¼	40	40	40
139½	85	6	Curtis Pub	500	87	86	87	87
13⅛	112	7	Curtis P pf	100	114½	114½	114½	114½
7¼	1¾	..	Curtiss Wr	2500	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
19⅝	3	..	Curtiss Wr A	1800	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
135	96	..	Cushman 7%	100	97	97	97	..
80½	33	3½†	Cutler	400	37¼	37	37	37½

—D—

43⅜	10	..	Davison	400	12⅞	12½	13⅛	11⅜
13⅛	8¼	1.20	DeBeers	20	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
34⅛	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
183	69½	8†	Del Lack&West	900	82¼	76	79	75¼
181	130½	9	Del & Hud	1800	135	131	134	130½
80	38¼	..	Deny RG pf	400	39½	38	39½	..
42⅜	11½	1.30	Detroit&A	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
10⅜	6¼	1	Dome Mines	700	9¼	8⅞	8½	8⅝
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
13½	5	.60	Dom-Dbbs pf	50	24¼	24	24	..
39½	20¾	..	Interboro RT	300	26¾	26	26¼	28⅛
7½	1½	..	Intercon Rub	200	2	1⅞	2	2
67½	42½	..	IntZAgri	2200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3½
197½	131	6†	Int Business	600	144⅞	143	143	141⅞
19	8⅞	.50	Int Carriers	1300	10	9½	10	9¾
265	181½	10†	Int Cement	1400	50½	50¼	50½	49⅜
78	13	..	Int Combus	4600	17⅛	16	17⅛	17⅛
113	25	2	Int Comb pf	1000	25	23	24½	24⅞
118	48½	2½†	Int Harv	700	48⅝	46½	47¼	47½
146½	121½	7	Int Harv pf	100	124	124	124	124½
54	18⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	2600	20⅞	19¾	20¾	20
92	52¼	4	Int Match pf	1300	55	54	55	54
33	15	2	Int Mer Mar	4300	15⅝	15	15½	15⅛
44⅝	14¼	1	Int Nickel	7600	15⅝	14¾	14¾	14⅝
86	33	7	Int Paper 7

FIRM TONE TO MARKET FOR COTTON CLOTH

Holiday Influences Hinder Activity but Fair Amount of Goods Is Sold

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The Yuletide activities which were confined principally to retail channels served to render the primary cotton cloth market relatively dull last week.

There were, however, several spurts of activity in certain popular numbers in print cloths which brought the total volume for the week up to a fair average compared with the earlier weeks of this month.

Prices were held firmly for nearly all constructions and were even advanced ⅛c in the more active numbers.

A very cheerful feeling pervaded the market. It was noted that manufacturers were closing the year with very much smaller stocks of goods on hand at the mills and that stocks in distributers' hands, including retailers, jobbers and converters, were down to an irreducible minimum. It also was noted that all reports from retailers throughout the country say that December sales have been fully up to expectations and in some instances beyond them.

Many retailers have found that they have lost business because of too small inventories and failure to get repeat orders in time. This situation is the main cause of the hopeful outlook for next year as it forecasts an increasing demand for goods in the future.

A survey of the last year discloses that percales have had a larger sale than any other type of goods. These have been good sellers in all kinds of stores from the largest city department store to the smallest country store. The retail prices of these percales have ranged from 29c down to 18c, with the great majority at 25c. In view of the printers' price of 14½c there has been no complaint from retailers about their profits on these goods.

Print Cloths Move Well

In the print-cloth division the 39-inch 80 squares 4.00-yard print cloth was the outstanding leader. There were a number of sales of 1,000,000 yards each, as well as many smaller transactions. Spot and near-by deliveries of this number were very scarce and commanded 7¾c with 7⅛c paid for January and 7¼c for February-to-March deliveries. The next most active number was the 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard which was firm all week at 4⅛c for all deliveries. Sales of these two numbers aggregated several million yards.

The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard strengthened from 5⅛c early in the week to 5¼c for any delivery late in the week. The 39-inch 68x72s also strengthened from 5⅞c for near by to 6c for any delivery. The 72x76s 4.25-yard brought 6⅝ early and 6¾c later.

Sheetings were rather quiet, and in some instances easier. The 31-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard sold at 4½ and 4⅝c early, and 4¼c late. The 32-inch 40 squares 6.25-yard brought from 4 to 3¾c. The 36-inch 40 squares 6.15-yard were firm all week at 3¾c, but the 48 squares of that width 2.85-yard dropped from 7 to 6¾c. The 40-inch goods of that same count and weight dropped from 7⅛ to 7c, and the 40-inch 44 squares 5.50-yard fell from 4⅝ to 4¼c.

Pajama Checks Quiet

Business was quiet in pajama checks, osnaburgs, and drills. The 36½-inch, 88x88s, 4.00-yard pajama checks sold at 7⅛c. The 36-inch, 7.00-ounce osnaburgs sold early at 7¼c, but later some sales were made at 7c. The 37-inch, 3.95-yard drills sold at 5⅝c, and the 2.00-yard at 10½c.

In carded broadcloths, sales were reported of the 36½-inch, 80x56s, at 5⅜c early and 5¾c late. The 80x60s, 4.75-yard brought 6c, and the 90x60s, 7c early and 6⅞c late. The 100x60s also lost ⅛c, closing at 7⅝c, and the 112x60s sold at 8¾c to 9c.

In the fine-goods division the usual holiday quiet prevailed. Manufacturers were cheerful about the future course of the market. Transactions consisted largely of small repeat orders for quick delivery and prices remained generally firm.

Plain combed goods sold at 8 to 8¼c for the 34-inch, 72x100s, 7.00- yard, and at 10 to 10½c for the 38-inch of the same count 6.25-yard. Combed lawns brought from 11 to 12c for the 40-inch, 84x80s, 11.00-yard, and from 7⅞ to 8c for the 40-inch, 76x72s, 9.00-yard. Some carded lawns 36-inch, 72x56s, 10.25-yard brought 6c for near by, and 6¼c for future delivery. Voiles are expected to be the leading fabric of the new year. The 70s voiles known as chiffons are gaining in popularity and it is said there are already efforts being made to degrade this construction for competitive purposes. This quality is made only from the finest grade of cotton and commands prices of from 14 to 16c. Constructions using only part Pima yarn have been sold for less than 14c. The ordinary 50s voiles sold at 7 to 7½c for the 40-inch, 60x56s, ordinary hard twist, and 8¼ to 8¾c for the extra hard twist.

Mixtures Rather Quiet

There was some business in combed broadcloths at 12 to 13c for the 128x68s and at 13¾ to 14¾c for the 144x76s. Filling sateens, combed, 39-inch 88x140s 5.10-yard brought from 15 to 16c, and warp sateens 38-inch 140x72s 5.75-yard sold at 11 to 11¼c.

Silk-and-cotton goods were rather quiet. The 35-inch 96x92s 22-26 single-end cantons brought 11½ to 12c, and the 96x104s 22-26 two-end cantons 18c. The two-end tussahs 96 squares sold at 21c, and the 80x52s single-end tussahs brought from 13¼ to 13½c.

Regular rayon-and-cotton goods 68x 64s sold at 13¼ to 13½c, with 32 to 40-filament, and at 15 to 15½c with 60-filament rayon. Carded rayon dobbies 80x56s brought 13½c. Rayon-and-cotton voiles 35½-inch 60x54s with 75-denier rayon brought 18½ to 20c, and acetate voiles 39-inch 64 squares with 75-denier moved at 31 to 32c.

Rayon-filled crepes 76x60s with 150-denier sold at 15¾ to 16¼c with 60-filament, and at 14½ to 15½c with 32 to 40-filament rayon. Acetate-filled crepes 39 to 40-inch 76x64s moved at 2c. Rayon-warp crepes 40¼-inch 100x 46s with 150-denier domestic first-quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling were obtained at 24¼ to 25c.

Rayon taffetas 35½inch 92x40s brought 20 to 22½c, and acetate taffetas 39½-inch 104x76s 42 to 42½c. Rayon twills 39-inch 88x44s brought 21 to 22½c.

PENNSYLVANIA ORDERS STEEL

NEW YORK—Pennsylvania Railroad has placed rush orders for 46,000 tons of steel to be used in building 1500 gondola cars.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	82	82
Alleghany 5s '44	74½	73
Alleghany 5s rct	72¼	72¼
Alleghany 5s '49	72¾	72½
Am Ag Chm 7s '42	102¾	102¾
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	33	33
Am Chain deb 5s '33	98½	98½
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	86	86
Am For Pow 5s	74¾	74¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	96⅛	96⅛
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	87⅝	87⅝
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	89½	89½
Am Sugar Refining 6s 37	103½	103½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	118⅛	117⅝
Am T&T col 5s '46	104¾	104⅝
Am T&T 5s '65	104⅜	104⅜
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅛	107
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '28	101⅝	101⅝
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	53¼	53¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	72	71⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅞	97⅞
Atch T&SF 4s '95	93½	93½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O 4½s cv	92⅜	92
B&O 5s series D	101	101
B&O rfg 6s '95	107	107
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	85½	85½
Beth Steel pur mon 8s '36	101	101
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
Broadway con ct	5	5
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98½
Bklyn Un 5s '50	102½	102½
Bklyn Un El 1st	87⅞	87⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	84	84
Brooklyn U El 1st	84	84
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100⅝	100⅜
Cal Pack 5s	96¾	96¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	98¼	98¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s	104¼	104¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104⅛	104
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99⅛	99⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102	102
Can Pacific 4½s '60	68⅝	68⅝
Carolina Clin & O 6s 63	107⅜	107⅛
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	93⅛	93⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95	95
Cen Uacific 5s '60	103⅛	103⅛
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	25⅛	25
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	94⅛	94⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A	89½	89½
Ches & O 4½s B	89⅛	89⅛
Chi & Alton rfg 4s '49	70	70
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	102	102
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	31½	31½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63	62½
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	91	91
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	35¼	34½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	67	66⅝
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	86	85¼
Chi Railway 5s	84	84
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	90	90
Chi RI&P 4½s A	88¾	88½
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	86	86
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	114	114
Chile Copper 5s '47	89	89
Chi Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91¼	91½
Cin T 4½s	103¼	103¼
Colonial 6s	50	50
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100	100
Columbus Gas 5s	95	95
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	91½	91½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104⅞	104⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	23	23
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	107
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	95¾	95⅞
Crown Zel 6s ww	73	73
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	5¾	5
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	40	40
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	90	90
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94⅜	94⅜
Den Gas G Elec 5s '51	99	99
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	73	73
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	76	76
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106⅞	106⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	81	81
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103¼	103
Erie gen 4s '96	82½	82½
Erie 5s' 67	78½	77¼
Erie gen lien	71	68½
Erie gen '75s	77½	77½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	98½	98½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	31	30⅜
Fla East Coast 5s '74	17¾	17¼
Gannett 6s '43	81	81
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100½	100½
Gen Pet 5s '40	101½	101½
Gen Theater 6s	52¾	52
Goodrich 6s	66¾	66¾
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	100½	100½
Goodyear 5s '57	87	86¼
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	77	77
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96½	96½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109¼	109¼
Hon & Co 6½s '34	68	68
Hudson Coal 5s '62	49¾	49¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	95	95
Ill Cen 6½s '36	108	108
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94½	93¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95⅝	95⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68½	68
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68	68
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	75½	75½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95¼	95
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	37	37
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	73	73
Int Paper 6s '55	60	60
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	72	72
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	78	77⅝
Kan City Pt&Nem 4s '36	95¼	95¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¼	100¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	43½	43½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	100	100
Louis Ark 5s	59½	59
L&N col 4s '31	101	100¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	27	27
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	91¼	90½
Meade 6s ww	89¾	89¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	68¾	67¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96¼	96¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	82¾	81¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79¼	79½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	82¾	82¾
Morris & Essex 5s	105½	104¾
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	94½	94
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¼	98¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	98½	98½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105⅛	105⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106¼	106⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	88⅝	88⅝
NY Dock 5s '51	77	77
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106⅛	106⅛
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	103½	103
N YNH&H cv 6s '48	113½	113⅜
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	46	46
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	79¼	79¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	46	46
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102	102
Nor Am Ed 5s C	96	96
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	94¼	94¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102	101½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	105½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	93½	93½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	92¾	92¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102⅝
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	92½	92½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¾	103¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101½
Paramount Pub 5½s	83¼	83¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101¼	101¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	92¾	92⅜
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	36	36
Pathé Ex Inc 7s '37	51½	51½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	66½	66½
Penn RR 4½s D	96¼	96
Penn RR 4¾s '63	99½	99¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102	102
Penn RR 5s '64	103¾	103½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108	108
Pere Marquette 5s '56	102¾	102½
Pere Marquette 4½s	98¾	98¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	86	86
Pitts Ser 4½s '77	98¼	98
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102¼	102¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	71½	71½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	107	107
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	99⅞	99⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	53	50
Pub Svc E&G 5s '68	104¾	104¾
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102½	102½
Purity Baking 5s '48	87¼	87¼
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	100⅜	100
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	84	83
Richfield Oil 6s	55¾	55¾
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	85½	85½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99	99
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
StL & SF 4s A '50	86¾	85½
StL & SF 4½s '78	79	78
StL & SF 5s B '50	101	100½
StL SW 1st 4s '89	84½	93¾
StL SW con 4s '32	93½	99¼
StL SW 1st 5s '52	90½	90
Seaboard All Depot rfg 5s '72	108⅞	108⅞
Seabd AL gold 4s rfd '50	40½	40
Seabd AL rgfg 4s '50	15¾	13
Seabd AL adj 5s '49	7	7
Seabd AL con 6s '45	14½	11½
Seabd AL Fla Ry 6s A '35	8	7
Shell Union 5s '47	78	78
Shell Union 5s ct ww	79¼	78½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	101½	101½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	69¼	69¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97	97
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	96½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99½	99¼
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	97½	97½
Solvay 5s	96	96
So Colo Pow 6s '37	101¼	100⅝
So & No Ala RR 5s '63	108⅝	108⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '49	85	85
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	87	86½
So Pacific col 5s '44	102¼	102¼
So Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	94	94
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	90¾	90
So Ry mem 4s '56	88	88½
So Ry con 5s '94	109	108½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '64	105¾	105⅝
So Bell Tel 5s	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99	98¾
Stevens Hotel 6s	83	83
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	93¾	93
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104⅞	104
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	92	92
Texarkana Int 5½s '50	100¾	100⅝
Texas Corp 5s '44	99¾	99½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44½	44
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	101¾	101½
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	50	50
Union El & P 5½s '54	102¼	102¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97¾	97½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	98¾	98½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¾	99¾
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	60½	60
US Rubber 5s '47	70½	70½
Utah L&T Trac 5½s '44 n	93¾	93¾
Utah Pow & L 6s '44	89½	89
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	69	64¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	72	72
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	4	4
Ventadas Sugar 7s '43	28	28
Va Ry & Pr 5s '62	101⅝	101⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Wabash 5s B '76	83	83
Wabash 5½s '75	94	94
Walworth 5s '45	79	79
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	101¼	101
Warner Bros Pict 6s	87¾	87¾
West Fe Pow 5½s F '53	105⅛	105⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	103⅝	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	75½	75½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	83¼	82¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	93	92
Western Un R E 4½s '50	101⅛	101⅛
Western Un 5s '51	102	102
Western Un 5½s '50	104¼	107⅝
Western Un 5s '60	103	103
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '26	87¾	87¾
Wheeling Steel 6½s '48	100	100
White Sew Mach 6s '36 RW	37½	37
White Sew Mach 6s '36	32½	32
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	6	6
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102	101¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec30	Last Dec29
3½s '47	101.27	101.28	101.27	101.28	101.27
1st 4¼s '47	102.29	102.29	102.27	102.27	102.28
4th 4¼s '38	103.19	103.20	103.19	103.19	103.18
US 3¼s '56	105.31	105.31	105.31	105.31	105.31
US 4s '54	107.31	107.31	107.31	107.31	108.00
US 4¼s '52-'62	112.4	112.4	112.00	112.00	113.00

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abbibi P&P 8s '53	69½	69
Akershus 5s '63	83¾	83¾
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	44	44
Antioquia 7s A '45	57	57
Antioquia 7s B '45	55	55
Antioquia 7s C '45	55	55
Antioquia 7s D '45	53¼	53
Antioquia III	44½	44½
Antwerp 8s '58	85⅛	86½
Argentine 5½s '63	82	82
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90¼	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90¼	90
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90¼	90
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	90¼	90
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	90¼	90¼
Australia 4½s '57	85	85
Australia 5s '55	84	84½
Australia 5s '57	71	70¼
Austria 7s ct '43	70¼	70
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	89¾	89¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	104¼	104
Bavaria (State) 6½s '48	93½	92¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾	101¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¾	107¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111¼	111¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107¾	107¾
Berlin 6s '58	69	67¼
Berlin 6½s '50	70	70
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	70½	69½
Berlin Elec 6½s '53	69	69
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	69¼	69
Berlin Elec 6s	67¾	67
Bolivia 7s '69	35	35
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	35¼	35
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	43	43
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅛	103¼
Brail 6½s '26-'57	87	85¼
Brail 6½s '27-'57	87	85½
Brasil (US) 8s '41	72	71
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	57	57
Bremen 7s '35	89	89
Brisbane 5s '57	83	83
Brispane 5s '58	83	81
Budapest (City) 6s '62	67	67
Buenos Aires 6s '61	65½	65½
Bulgaria 7s '67	75½	65½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	61¼	61¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Canada (Dom) 6s '52	104	104
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104	104
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	53	53
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	66	66
Chile (Bank) 6¼s '61	78¾	77½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	96⅝	96½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	71	71
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	71	71
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	72	72
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	88¾	88¾
Chile (Rep) '63	71½	71½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	78¼	78¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	52	52
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	57	58½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	58	57
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	52	52
Copenhagen (ICty) 5s '52	97	97
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	73½	73½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	68	67½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	70¼	70
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	47	44
Danish Mu 8s '46	107¾	107¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93¾	93¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅝	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104½	104½
Dulce Power 6s '60	101⅞	101½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	89½	89¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	77	76½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	86	86
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94½	94½
Frankfort 6½s	70	70
French (Rep) 7s '49	130½	130
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅛	125⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	90	90
German 7s '49	101½	101
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	77¾	75¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	67	66
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	66	66½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	78½	78
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	67¾	65½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	74½	74½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	89¾	89½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	69	68
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	84	84
Greek 6s '68	21	21
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	94½	94½
Hamburg 6s '46	84¾	84¾
Hungary Mun 7s '46	69	69
Hoesch Steel 6s '48	70	70
Irish Free State 5s '60	101¾	101¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	85	84
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	77	77
Italy (King) 7s '51	92	91¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	85	85
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54	94	94
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103	102
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	91¾	91¾
Karstadt 6s '43	59¾	59¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	91	90¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	74¾	74¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅝
Marseilles (City) 8s '36	102	103⅞
Medellin 6½s '54	40½	40
Mex 4s small A '04	8	8
Milan (City) 6½s '52	76¼	75¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	44¾	44
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	74¾	74½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105⅛	105⅛
New South Wales 5s '57	83¼	83¼
New South Wales 5s '58	83¼	83¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104½	104½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	83	82
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	101¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	97	97
Nuremberg 6s '52	64	64
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	88¾	88½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94¾	94¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63	95¼	95½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¾	106¾
Peru 6s '60	35	34¼
Peru 6s '61	33½	33½
Peru 7s '59	60	58½
Poland 6s '40	64	63⅛
Poland 7s '47	74	73
Poland 8s '50	81½	81½
Prussia 6s '52	80	78¼
Prussia 6½s	89	88½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	74¼	74¼
Queensland (State) 7s '41	77¾	77
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	92	90
Rhine Westphalia 5½ ww	74	74
Rhinelbe 6s '46	75	73
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	80½	80½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	80½	80½
Rio de Janeiro City) 8s '46	44½	44½
Rio G do Sul State) 6s '68	36	36¼
Rio G do Sul State) 7s '66	37½	36½
Rio G do Sul State) 8s'46	50	49¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	66½	66½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	79	78½
Roumania 7s '59	88¾	86¾
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	74	74
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	103	103
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	82½	82
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	51	50
Saoa Paulo (State) 8s '36	41	39¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	77	77
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	74¾	74¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	70	70
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	78¼	78½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	91	90½
Siemens 6½s '51	75½	75
Silesia Bk 6s '47	89¼	89
Silesia (Prof) 7s '58	87	87
Sydney 5½s	54½	54¾
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	70	70
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	105½	105½
Tokyo El Li 6s '53	83½	83½
Tyrol 7s '52	86	86
Uligware El Pow 1st 7s '45	98¾	98¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	105
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	103⅝	103½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	73¾	72½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	74	72½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	99	99
Uruguay (Rep) '64	74	74
Vienna 6s '52	74¼	73½
Veniz 7s	22¾	22¾
Warsaw 7s '58	56	55
Westphalia El 6s	67	67
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95¼	94½

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec. 30 Ago	Week	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .94⅛	$ .98⅞	$1.46⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.81½	.84½	1.04⅛
Oats, 2 white	.42½	.44½	.58½
Flour	4.80	4.80	7.00
Beef, family	19.50	19.50	29.00
Pork	28.50	30.50	36.50
Lard	.0940	.1010	.1040
Cotton, mid-up	.0935	.0975	.1730
Zinc	.0415	.0400	.0545
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.10½	.10¼	.18
Rubber	.2812⅝	.2875	.1060
Sugar	.0465	.0455	.0515
Lead	.0510	.0510	.0625
Print cloth	.0413½	.0400	.0535

RETAIL TRADE ACTIVITY GOOD IN DOMINION

Large Volume of Holiday Merchandise Bought—Steel Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—A heavy movement in retail lines has been one of the principal features of the business situation in Canada during the last week.

Holiday buying has been on a scale equal to that of 1929, and almost approaching that of 1928. There has been an evident tendency to the purchasing of the more serviceable merchandise for gift purposes, but sales of jewelry, furs and other expensive lines have been in excess of earlier expectations.

Jobbing trades report the usual year-end quietness in commodity

Theaters

"The First Mrs. Fraser"

Plymouth Theater—By arrangement with William A. Brady, the Professional Players of Boston present Grace George in St. John Ervine's comedy, "The First Mrs. Fraser," with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith. Staged under the direction of Miss George. Week beginning Dec. 29, 1930. First time in Boston. The cast:

Ninian Fraser.....Charles Campbell
Mabel.....Mrs. Holbrook Blinn
James Fraser.....A. E. Matthews
Janet Fraser.....Grace George
Philip Logan.....Lawrence Grossmith
Murdo Fraser.....Lowell Gilmore
Alice Fraser.....May Marshall
Elsie Fraser.....Phyllis Klear

Bostonians who had decided that the theater was in a worse state than the stock market may now turn off their radios, fish out their goloshes and repair with all speed to the Plymouth. There they will discover that the report that high comedy has vanished from the stage is without foundation.

"The First Mrs. Fraser" is a landmark of the season. It is true, polite comedy in the great tradition, comedy of character rather than of incident, comedy that produces in the spectator not gusts of laughter but an uninterrupted series of chuckles from beginning to end. It burns with a clear white light that reveals pitilessly the shoddiness of all the depressing little plays of cleverness, of repartee, of sophistication, and of salaciousness. In short, the burden of our matutinal song is that here is a good play.

Readers of this newspaper will readily recall the story of the first Mrs. Fraser, who, having been induced to let her husband divorce her to marry a brash young woman, five years later helps him to get rid of Mrs. Fraser No. 2, but declines his vain and matter-of-course offer of remarriage and places him under the necessity of courting her all over again. A lovely and delectable woman, this first Mrs. Fraser as realized by Miss George, whose touch is always light, whose characterization is sure. A woman whose charm is very feminine, but by no means of the clinging variety, a woman with a keen mentality and a quiet discernment, who is quite capable of looking after herself and her family, thank you.

Not only Miss George but her principal associates, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Grossmith, place the author under a debt of gratitude. Mr. Matthews, as the dour, bludgeoning Scot, might be a creature of Barrie's concoction rather than an actor in a play. There could be no better foil for Miss George. And Mr. Grossmith, of course, is equally superb as the faithful suitor who vainly hopes to succeed the wandering husband.

All three of these players bring to their portrayals not only a finished technique, but that mental incandescence that alone can make acting an art. We wish some of our younger actors and actresses of the "naturalistic" school would take the trouble to study the work of these players. They might discover the difference between understatement in acting and not acting at all. The others competently rounded out the cast. There may be here and there a short-coming, but in the overall performance we decline to notice any.

The Professional Players deserve, and we hope they will receive the gratitude of Boston playgoers for bringing this play to town. If the Plymouth is not filled for the next four weeks, we'll give up the Boston public.

L. A. S.

"The Apple Cart"

Tremont Theater — The Theater Guild Inc. presents "The Apple Cart," a political extravaganza in two acts and an interlude by G. Bernard Shaw. Staged by Philip Moeller. Settings by Lee Simonson. First time in Boston. The cast:

Pamphilius.....George Coulouris
Sempronius.....Ferdinand Hast
Boanerges.....Ernest Cossart
Magnus, the King.....Tom Powers
Alice.....Audrey Ridgwell
Proteus.....Claude Rains
Nicobar.....Hannam Clark
Crassus.....George Graham
Pliny.....John Dunn
Balbus.....William H. Sams
Lysistrata.....Jane Wheatley
Amanda.....Audrey Ridgwell
Orinthia.....Violet Kemble Cooper
The Queen.....Barbara Allen
Mr. Vanhattan, the American Ambassador.....Frederick Truesdell
Flunky.....James Grainger

From its initial performance in the Polish version in Warsaw, from its performance at the Malvern Festival of the summer before last, from metropolitan London and New York came "The Apple Cart" last night to Boston. A large audience rose to it like one man. Throughout their sympathies evidently lay with the monarchy as exemplified in the person of one prim little man in a morning coat and white spats. It is a marvel that the spectators did not burst spontaneously into the strains of "God Save the King" after the final curtain.

The moment for expatiating upon the theme of this "political extravaganza" has passed. In it one has the author in his most youthful, most zestful mood, fooling at the top of his bent, battering dull wits with his sharp quips, giving mischievous vent to an avalanche of those famous half-truths of his. Words, words, words! They nearly choked poor King Magnus until his dilemma rivaled that of a Gilbert and Sullivan comedian in the midst of a topical song. Moreover, the pace was so disconcertingly swift as to make the utmost demands upon the attention of the audience.

Provided no comparisons are drawn between this and the London production (in which the whole was played more in the spirit of a group of adults decked out for an evening of charades, with the King as well as his Cabinet in uniform and the Princess Royal in Elizabethan costume), the Theater Guild gave a good account of itself.

Mr. Powers, as King Magnus, was perhaps too much the shifting, wily monarch, too little the strong leader. As for Boanerges, President of the Board of Trade and latest comer to that Cabinet, which was like "an overcrowded third class railway carriage," Mr. Cossart restored to one that old friend, the Dustman from "Pygmalion." Proteus, the little red-headed Scottish Prime Minister, Mr. Rains played admirably; while Mr. Truesdell as the American Ambassador was slightly too painfully true to American diplomatic type. Miss Wheatley's Powermistress-General was altogether lovable—she understanding the King and he her as indicated by that final hand-clasp. Nothing could have been more exquisitely and soothingly assured than Miss Allen's Queen Jemima.

Coming away, chuckling, one yet echoes a sentiment once uttered by Ellen Terry whom, it is rumored of late, Mr. Shaw held in high regard. At mention of the playwright's name, that great actress threw up her hands in one of those indescribable gestures. "Oh, Mr. Shaw!" she cried in her thrilling husky voice, "Mr. Shaw—so right and so wrong!"

M. W.

Boston Stage Notes

"The Street Singer," the only musical comedy now in Boston, is in its final week at the Shubert.

"June Moon," the satire by Ring Lardner and George Kaufman on New York's "Tin Pan Alley," is booked for the Wilbur next Monday evening.

"Rebound," the Donald Ogden Stewart comedy offered by the new company at the Copley, continues through next week. It will be succeeded Jan. 12 by "Solid South," by Lawrence Campbell.

Under the auspices of the Harvard department of English and the Cambridge School of the Drama, the Ben Greet Players will present "Hamlet" on Jan. 12 and "As You Like It" Jan. 13, at Sanders Theater, Cambridge.

Cornelia Otis Skinner will give a recital of her original monologues in John Hancock Hall on the evening of Jan. 15.

The Screen Guild will open its season at the Repertory Theater tomorrow evening with the UFA film, "Secrets of the Orient." In addition, for the opening night only, there will be presented as guest artist the dancer, Dorsha, in a program of original dances.

Hans Wiener and his dance group will appear in Jordan Hall on the evening of Jan. 7.

Kreutzberg and Georgi will return to Symphony Hall Jan. 10 for their final dance recital of the present season.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31

Holiday Celebrations

Welcoming the New Year (CBS—T). Columbia will follow the New Year from London where His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, will speak, preceded by the strokes of Big Ben and a hymn by a BBC choir; thence to Buenos Aires, New York, Boston, Montreal, Los Angeles, Toronto, Chicago, Toledo and back to New York City by the popular music route. 10 to 3.

General Motors New Year's Eve Program (WEAF—T). Following the New Year in four time zones in the United States with the music of 10 dance orchestras located in various cities. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). Half hour. 8.

Chicagoans, male quartet; Harry Kogen's Orchestra (Northwestern—WJZ Chain). Popular review. 8.

Welcome Lewis and Harold Van Emburgh, soloists; William Daly's Orchestra; "Bugs" Baer (RCA—WEAF—T). Show music; the waltz, "Let Me Call You Sweetheart," and "Anchors Aweigh." 8:15.

Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; Mary McCoy, soprano; Deep River Ensemble; chorus; piano duo; orchestra (WJZ Chain). Varied hour. 9:30. NBC Pacific. 9:30.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; Chester Gaylord, soloist; Grantland Rice (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Interpretations of the news. 6:45, 8.

"Investment Lessons of 1930"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T). "Old Counsellor" period. 9.

Orchestral

Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). All-Beethoven. 8:30.

Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Light classics. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Gladys Rice, soprano; Douglas Stanbury, baritone; Mobiloil Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain). Light opera, popular review medley, specialty and reminiscences. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF—T). Varied hour. 9:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

Vocal Ensemble

"Wayside Inn" (WJZ Chain). English ballads by male octet and soprano soloist. 10:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

FOR THURSDAY, JAN 1

Football

Washington State-Alabama (WEAF—T). Feature of the Tournament of Roses, directly from the Rose Bowl, Pasadena, two undefeated teams, "Bill Munday and C. L. Langtry, announcing. 4:30.

Parade

Philadelphia New Year Mummers Parade (CBS—T). Annual costume parade in the Quaker City to the accompaniment of much string band music, described by "Ted" Husing. 10 a. m.

Rhythmic Music

Fred Waldner, tenor; Del Lampe's Orchestra (Jarman—WJZ—T). Fifteen minutes. 7:45.

Frank Black's Saxophone Sextet; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (Standard—WEAF—T). One hour. 8.

Leo Reisman and his orchestra (Knox-Dunlap—WJZ Chain). Popular specialties. 9.

Libby Holman, guest soloist; male quartet; Maxwell House Orchestra (General—WJZ—T). Miss Holman will sing directly from backstage at the Selwyn Theater in New York. 9:30.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS—T). "The Old Maestro" playing from Chicago. 11.

Horace Heidt and his Californians (WJZ—T). One hour. 12.

Orchestral

"Poet's Gold" (CBS—T). Poetry readings by David Ross and music by Emery Deutsch's string ensemble. 8.

"New World Symphony" (CBS—T). Strauss, Albeniz, Chabrier and Beethoven. 10:30.

Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Weber, Gounod, Delibes and lesser composers. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Sol Friedman, basso; Little Symphony Orchestra (Bamberger—WOR). Features, Bach's "Concerto for Two Violins"; two Negro spirituals by soloist; Ravel's "Bolero" and Hadley's "Silhouettes" suite. 8.

Oliver Smith, tenor; concert orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). Popular 1929 review; Paderewski, Foster and Emerich Kalman. 9:30.

"Echoes of the Opera" (WJZ Chain). Ensemble and orchestra under the direction of Cesare Sodero. 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

"Lern at Midnight" (Hamilton—CBS). Story of time. 9:45.

"Peter Rees"; "Paul Revere"; "Gen. Anthony Wayne" (American—WEAF—T). "Birthday Party" period. 8.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Fifty-seven minutes of good clean fun by Ambrose J. Weems of Station KUKU. He begins by sweeping out the studio. 12:03 a. m.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Interpretations of the news. 6:45, 8.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (Straus—CBS). 8:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 66 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 31 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HIDDEKEL HALL—35 acres, 6 buildings, 120 rooms; a home for Christian Scientists, designed for service to meet the individual need, including those working out the problem of mental inharmony. MRS. EDITH B. McCLURE, telephone Overland 309, 74th and Santa Fe Trail, Overland Park, Kansas.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and quiet; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

MORTGAGE LOANS

MORTGAGE LOANS, long and short terms, on churches, schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, for refinancing and new construction. DUCRET & COMPANY, 383 Broadway, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Position as manager or assistant buyer by experienced woman, wholesale or retail, specialty shop, millinery; formerly assistant department manager Gage Brothers for 13 years. MRS. LILLIAN CRAIG, Haworth, New Jersey.

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CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 9180
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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NEW YORK CITY—Furnished suite, living room, dressing room, real kitchen; ground floor, private entrance; business woman; $100 monthly. JANE CALE, 38 W. 55th. Circle 7-5873.

NEW YORK CITY, 98th St., 203 West (Apt. 1 D)—Three rooms, real kitchen, attractively furnished; immediate possession; very reasonable.

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SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Four rooms, heated, sunny exposure, enclosed piazza, nice floors, continuous hot water. Somerset 7730.

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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Ann Demerjian, soprano.
5:15 NBC, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, speaker; Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Dance orchestra; vocal and instrumental soloists.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland sketch: "For Lo, the Poor—"
8:00 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano; investment sketch.
8:30 Mark Budd Trio.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Magazine"; soloists; concert orchestra, direction of Frederic Fradkin.
9:30 NBC, Jack Parker, tenor; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout.
11:05 NBC, Duke Ellington's orchestra.
11:30 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road report; time; weather.
6:04 Dinner music; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Harold Sanford's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, "Topics in Brief."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Sentinels Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Sterling Four.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 Pentas Argentine String Quartet.
8:45 Popular program.
9:00 NBC, "Works of Great Composers—Moussorgsky"; Count Obolensky, basso; concert orchestra.
9:30 "Death Valley Days"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Pioneers; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 "World Tour"; Recorded program.
11:00 Time; weather.
1:04 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Grester Gang.
5:30 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
5:45 Dandies Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Shepard Stores Modernists.
6:30 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:45 Insurance Financiers Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, Musical Aviators Orchestra.
7:45 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Browne and Llewelyn, vocal duo; Eddie Rieh's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackout Sketches; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, "The Gypsy Trail"; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; soloists; ensemble; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Howard Lanin and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WNDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Quincy Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Boston Singers, male quartet; Jessie H. Symonds, violinist.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Carolina Cabot Concert.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
3:05 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Album"; soloists; orchestra.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Ruffed Grouse

SOME clear spring morning, if you are out for an early walk in the woods and hear what seems to be a rumble of distant thunder, you may be sure it is a ruffed grouse "drumming"; but you must be careful not to make a noise as you approach his trysting place. As you get nearer the muffled drumming resolves itself into some such sounds as Dr. Frank Chapman records: *Thump—thump—thump-thump, thump; thump, thump-rup-rup, rup, rup, r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r.*

The male grouse is a stately, crested bird with variegated brown feathers, but when performing his peculiar serenade by rapidly vibrating his wings, he raises his glossy black "ruff" at the sides of his neck, spreads his tail like a turkey gobbler, and succeeds in impressing his audience most favorably. The female lacks both crest and ruff, but her plumage is very similar to that of the male.

This game bird is much larger than the Bob White quail, but less sociable. An adult male is nearly the size of an ordinary domestic hen. This family of birds is found throughout the temperate zones, especially in Europe, Asia, and South as well as North America.

Grouse hens choose sheltered spots on the ground beneath shrub growth for nesting. Eight to 14 eggs form the clutch. Almost as soon as they are hatched, the precocious chicks are able to run about, and can fly well when little more than a week old.

In summer they feed largely upon insects and wild fruit. When snow comes they scratch beneath it for wild ground berries. They frequently resort to tree catkins in the spring time, and may sometimes take more buds than they should if not provided with grain by their human neighbors.

The brown, ground color of the grouse is a protection to these birds, but if they are forced to seek safety on the wing they rise with a loud whirring noise, and perhaps whistle or cackle as they go.

A Word a Day

Multiform

This word was incorporated into our language from the Latin *multiformis*, literally, "having many forms," compounded of *multus*, "many," and *forma*, "shape."

We apply the word to that which has many related forms, shapes, or appearances; to that which has a number of values, qualities, attributes, or abilities.

Mul'-ti-form is accented on the first syllable; sound *u* as in *up*, *i* as in *it*, *o* as in *orb*.

"In addition to her housework, she had the multiform duties of several committees."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Detroit News: After putting your autograph to the bottom of a blank sheet of paper, the next most dangerous thing is saying "Yes" to a question by phone that isn't quite clear.

London Opinion: "Young men seem reluctant to get married," complains a lady writer. Deep depression over the British Aisles.

In Lighter Vein

Accepted

He had gone into the library to put the thing up to her father, and she was anxiously waiting on the front porch.

"Well," said the suitor when he returned, "he asked me how I was fixed and I told him I had $3000 in the bank."

"And what did he say to that?"

"He borrowed it."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

The Treasurer

He: "Will you always be asking me for money after we're married?"

She: "No, you'll be asking me!"

Mother's Little Helper

Mother: "Come away from the parrot, son—Mother doesn't want you to teach it to use slang."

Little Son: "I was just telling it what not to say."

Much Too Much

A divinity student named Tweedle
Once wouldn't accept his degree,
'Cause it's tough enough being called Tweedle
Without being Tweedle, D. D.
—*Yale Record.*

Both Can Enjoy It

"I hope you are not one of those men who go home and find fault with the dinner," said Kidder.

"No," replied Growcher, "my wife and I eat at a restaurant where we both can find fault."—*Pathfinder.*

A Quotation for Today

IF IT be not fitting, do it not. If it be not true, speak it not.
—MARCUS AURELIUS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kindness Uncovered

Daytona Beach, Fla.

MRS. A—— disliked having to move from her pleasant neighborhood to a place across the river. Most of all she was sorry to be farther from her invalid sister. She was grateful, however, she could take a bus from her corner to her sister's, so she determined to make the best of a necessity.

She found that her nearest neighbor, Mrs. W——, lived alone in a big house, and that she was considered very crabbed and selfish. The newcomer evidenced compassion for the apparent isolation of her neighbor and at once formed the habit of running in often and taking her samples of her cooking.

Mrs. A—— had lived there perhaps six months when her sister's condition became such that she would take the bus across the river almost daily. One day in her mail, what was her amazement to receive a $300-check from Mrs. W—— with this note:

"Day after day I have seen you sit on your porch waiting, sometimes hours, for the iceman to come before you could leave to go to your sister. I want to show my appreciation of your thoughtful kindness for me, a lonely old woman, with this check. Use it to get yourself an electric refrigerator, then you will not have to wait for the iceman."

Needless to say, Mrs. A—— was overwhelmed with gratitude, not only for the gift, but for the proof that her neighbor was really kind.

The Children's Corner

The Ant and the Grasshopper Take a Walk in the Snow

MISS GRACE GRASSHOPPER, the grasshopper who lived with the ant in the ant's house, looked out of the window. It was late autumn, and the ant and the grasshopper had settled themselves for the winter. The storeroom was full of food, and the house was snuggled up against a tree, and all the places where the cold of winter could get in were stuffed so tight that it couldn't get in.

It is not really known that the ant

Miss Ant Was Tidying Up With Her Little Broom.

and the grasshopper had real furniture, only just big enough for an ant and a grasshopper, and a little fireplace in the sitting room, and a little stove in the kitchen, with plenty of little chips of wood to make cosy little fires. But it is pleasant to think they had, and that when Grace Grasshopper was looking out of the window Sarah Ant was tidying up the house with her busy broom. Anyway you think about them, they were too old-fashioned to have a vacuum cleaner. Sarah Ant would have said that those vacuum cleaners didn't get after the dust, like a good broom, and Grace Grasshopper would have said that whether they did or didn't they made a lot of noise about it. So there they were, Miss Grasshopper looking out of the window and Miss Ant tidying up with her little broom.

"It is snowing, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "It is what I have heard called a flurry of snow. Everything is getting white. Oh, as the poet has so well said, 'The snow, the snow, the beautiful snow.'"

"I like to look at it, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, standing her broom in the corner and coming to the window. "What do you suppose makes it?"

"I'm sure I don't know, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "I am a simple insect, and I admire the wonders of nature without trying to explain them."

"It has almost stopped, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "And the sun is beginning to come out again. What I am grateful for about a snow flurry is that we are able to see it. If it was a snowstorm there would be more and more snow, and soon it would be up over the window, and then we couldn't see anything."

"We don't even know how deep it gets, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, "It gets higher than the house, and perhaps it gets higher than the trees. Shall we put on our warm things and our overshoes and take a little walk?"

"We could hardly do better, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "The snow will be pretty deep for us, but it is the only chance we ever get to take a walk in the snow."

So the ant and the grasshopper put on their warm things. They put tippets over their heads and shawls round their shoulders and they put on their overshoes and last of all they put on their mittens. The sun was shining, and all over everything was the white snow. It was quite deep for an ant, though of course it wasn't so deep for a grasshopper.

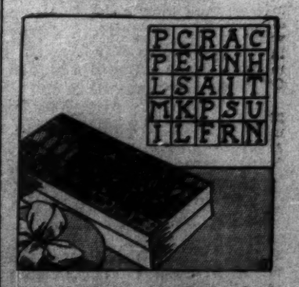
"It will soon be gone, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper.

"So it will, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "If we hurry I think we will have just about time to walk to the road and back again."

The Adventures of Waddles

DEBATING ON THIS SUBJECT RARE, ENTITLED "FEATHERS VERSUS HAIR,"
TED SAID, "HAIR MAKES THE WARMER COAT." WHILE I SAID, "FEATHERS GET MY VOTE."
BUT ON THIS POINT WE NOW AGREE: WE ARE BOTH CLOTHED AS WE SHOULD BE.
A FEATHERED BEAR WOULD MIRTH PROVOKE; A DUCK WITH HAIR WOULD BE A JOKE.

Chocolate Puzzle



Start at any letter, read up or down, right or left, or diagonally, and spell names of seven kinds of chocolate.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Transposed Words Puzzle:

Hats, star.
Salt, last.
Face, cafe.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Diplomacy by Radio

THE world is becoming dulled to the progressive onslaught on distance. Almost every day an installation is reported which brings far distant places, sometimes previously inaccessible except by mail, within radio telegraphic or radio telephonic intercommunication. The heads of governments in the united countries exchange felicitations, the fact appears in print, and then the line is given over to the professional or personal dealings of the two peoples. These relations immediately lapse into the ordinary, and it is only when some spectacular circumstance calls attention to a conversation between opposite sides of the globe that the onlooker is brought up with a start to the fact that distance has indeed been annihilated.

Few such technical triumphs have been witnessed in the present century as that of radio. Few developments are gathering speed at such a dizzy rate. In radio telegraphy thirteen direct connections link New York with important cities in Europe and Asia Minor. While American politicians last month were talking of embargoing Soviet products, American engineers were installing radio communication with the Kremlin. Another service spans the south Atlantic to the plantations in Liberia where Harvey S. Firestone is growing rubber. Seventeen "lines" bring New York and South America into touch across swamp and jungle. Over the Pacific six direct services join Orient and Occident. Finally, a network of air channels controlled by a British concern, the Imperial & International Communications, Ltd., connect the British Isles with the United States, Canada, Australia, Africa and India.

Radio telephony has made even more rapid progress. Started less than four years ago, it is now in a fair way to earn world-wide patronage. This year conversations—in vogue since 1928 across the Atlantic to almost every country in Europe—have been established between the United States and South America. The system links almost 300,000 telephones in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay with more than 21,500,000 telephones in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Mexico. Preparations are being made to erect a short-wave telephone station in California to furnish by easy stages a service to Australia and the Far East.

In Europe, Great Britain is bringing the entire Commonwealth of British nations within the compass of a conversational hearth. An imperial conference may yet be conducted without the Dominion Premiers having to move out of their offices. France, too, chats daily with its vast colonial empire, maintaining also services with Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, and Argentina can hear, too, the Castilian of the motherland.

For months Germany, by telephone, has been conducting sales campaigns with South America. On the same mission of drumming up trade it has brought the Far East within vocal distance of Berlin. Belgium is inaugurating radio telephony between Brussels and its colony in the heart of Africa. Holland talks direct to Java, and the sugar planters of Batavia were as accessible to the recent sugar conference at Amsterdam as if they had been sitting in the conference room on the banks of the Zuider Zee. The Cuban-Javan agreement derived its success in no small measure from this easy intercourse.

Of the conversation between peoples which should be facilitated, none is so important as official intercourse. Diplomacy is old-fashioned, but communications have effected a revolution even in this department. There was a time, in the days of "man-on-the-spot" diplomacy, when an ambassador at Constantinople started a war on his own authority. As recently as twenty years ago a Viceroy of India nearly precipitated serious trouble between Great Britain and Russia. The telegraph and the submarine cable have rendered impossible such a contingency.

Is there not ahead a further step as the result of the triumph of radio? If distances have been annihilated, it would seem that go-betweens have been shorn of a little more of their importance and that there is no longer a bar to principals talking directly with each other by telephone. Statesmen in Europe and America may now use the same means of winning agreement as was used by the business men at Amsterdam and the sugar planters at Batavia.

It has long been the complaint of diplomatic Europe that its chief deprivation is the absence of personal contact with the Government at Washington. Radio may remove that complaint. It may yet be the means for direct conversations between foreign office and foreign office, giving official relations that personal touch which is far more necessary in these vivid days of democracy than it was in the autocratic days when the Willy-Nicky correspondence was carried on between two of the world's most powerful rulers.

The Reserve Board Acts

LAST week's reduction in the rediscount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to 2 per cent, the lowest in Federal Reserve history and the lowest discount rate in the world, represents perhaps the most important single action taken by the most powerful financial body in the United States for the purpose of quickening the wheels of commerce and industry.

Acting on the assumption that a proper mixture of credit and confidence is the life of trade, the New York Reserve Bank has opened wide its doors to member banks in an endeavor to induce them to use more liberally its vast credit resources. This should increase the total volume of federal reserve credit above the $1,000,000,000 mark, where it has hovered for some time, and accentuate the prevailing ease in short-term interest rates.

It is logical to expect that these extremely low rates will spread to the long-term money market. Since banks are already in highly liquid position, and cannot find profitable employment for their excess funds in the call or acceptance markets, where yields have been 2 per cent or less, they will doubtless place a portion in securities. This should strengthen the bond market and give corporations an opportunity to finance construction programs at favorable rates. There are those who believe the Federal Reserve System should buy government bonds directly in the open market to hasten this development.

The current reduction, the fifth this year, may result in a flow of gold abroad, unless other principal central banks bring down their rates correspondingly. In view of previous coördination of national banks of issue, lower discount rates overseas are not unlikely. Three countries—France, Belgium, and Switzerland—have a 2½ per cent rate, England and Netherlands 3 per cent, Sweden and Denmark 3½, and other important centers 4 per cent or higher.

The Federal Reserve Board has met the challenge that central banks have definite responsibility in the matter of the state of business and the purchasing power of money. If other national bank authorities similarly can see their way clear to relax their traditional conservatism, the stage will be set for the promotion of a world-wide business recovery.

Electing Presidents—And Others

DIRECT election of the President of the United States, proposed anew by George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, would do more than smooth the way for an independent candidate or a third party; it would raise several related political questions.

Nearly every consideration of abstract logic would seem to support the demand for a change. The injustice of denying in the electoral college any representation whatever to minorities in the various states, the constant possibility of defeat of the popular choice through a freakish distribution of votes (such as has occurred three times), and the hazard of throwing the election into the House of Representatives if a split of parties should prevent a clear majority in the electoral college—all these are arguments for amendment of this portion of the Constitution.

Opposed stand a few matters of practical politics. The Republican Party will hardly consent to have all votes counted in one bag so long as it believes that thousands of potential Republican voters among southern Negroes are kept away from the polls. There are also those who believe that the system of choosing electors by states is a deterrent to sectionalism, since to be successful a party must have its strength spread through a large number of states.

It is still more interesting to consider Senator Norris's proposal in connection with some current developments in parliamentary government in Europe. If a third party should succeed in remolding the presidential electoral system to its liking, it would next face—unless it were a distinctly sectional party—a similar difficulty in getting a representative number of its candidates elected to Congress. Working under just such a disadvantage, the Liberal Party in England, while seeking a system of proportional representation in elections to Parliament, has lately accepted a compromise agreement with the Labor Party in favor of a type of preferential ballot which permits an "alternative" or second choice vote.

Any of these methods of giving minorities a voice would be a step in the direction of justice, yet the example of certain other nations in Europe points a warning. It is possible to go too far in the encouragement of new or minority parties. A multiplicity of parties divided by all sorts of crisscrossing lines is largely responsible for the instability of ministries in France. It is also a factor in the difficulties of a German Chancellor. And it was the reason for the parliamentary impasse which lent justification to dictatorship in Italy.

This question of how to give reasonable scope for independence in politics and still keep party groups closely enough knit for responsible and effective governmental action is a neat problem for statesmen and political scientists.

Would This Plan Work?

ALTHOUGH the principal organization opposed to prohibition and seeking to strike down the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States refuses to suggest any substitute for it, of to outline any program for the control of liquor in the event of repeal, there are opponents of the amendment who are not so short-sighted. It is perfectly clear that to sneer at the demand of prohibitionists that their adversaries formulate a program is in no sense an answer to that demand. It is improbable that the American people will consent to the repeal of the amendment under any conditions. It is unthinkable that they should surrender it unless its opponents present a plan for future protection of the country against the liquor power which will appeal to people of intelligence.

Recognizing this fact, Zechariah Chafee Jr., a professor of law at Harvard, offers through the current Forum magazine his plan for meeting this issue. He holds that it was erroneous to put prohibition into the Constitution, because it "is just one method of liquor control, and no one method is so surely the best method that it can safely be put into rigid constitutional form." He admits that the amendment should not be repealed without putting something in its place, and his proposition is that for it should be substituted an amendment substantially as follows:

> Congress shall have power to regulate or prohibit the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

To this he would add provisions allowing Congress to exercise its power either uniformly through the nation or with a diversity corresponding to the diversity of the laws in the several states, and certain other technical provisions necessary to meet legal considerations.

Professor Chafee urges that with this amendment in effect America could continue the Volstead Act, or return to it if other plans proved unsatisfactory. States could establish state dispensaries, Congress could forbid the saloon, or prescribe the alcoholic content of beverages to be sold, or declare that there shall be only state enforcement, or retain federal and concurrent state enforcement. In brief he thinks that with this permissive amendment in effect, Congress could take the expressed will of majorities in individual states as indicative of the policy to be adopted in those communities.

Except that it offers no guarantee of action to bar the return of the saloon, the proposal sounds, at first hearing, reasonable enough. Perhaps had this been the plan urged upon the nation prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment—incidentally, by a greater vote of states than was given to any other amendment now in the Constitution—it might have been accepted. But the American people have had a striking object lesson in the lawlessness of the liquor traffic. They have seen that traffic openly flout the authority of the Federal Government, and have seen it rally to its aid in this rebellion innumerable citizens who ordinarily consider themselves law-abiding and patriotic. If those who are upholding the traffic simply for the profit which is in it are thus successful in obtaining the cooperation of men who spurn the idea that they are in any way interested in that profit, but are acting through motives of patriotism, what assurance is there that the same tactics would not be followed under such a plan as that of Professor Chafee?

Why should the country believe that a power which, when outlawed and made criminal, is thus able to defy the national Government, and to obtain as allies in its defiance persons professing to be good citizens, would not be even more arrogant, more defiant, more lawless, when given a quasi-legal standing in the land? If under one law, embedded in the American Constitution, the people of the United States are unable to cope with the criminality of liquor, what assurance is there that under a multiplicity of laws in different states, governmental authority would be more generally respected?

If there could be discovered a substitute for nation-wide prohibition which would accomplish the great end of steadily reducing the consumption of alcoholic liquors, and definitely excluding the liquor power from politics, that substitute would merit the favorable attention of the people of the nation. No such solution has yet been proffered.

Lower Rates for Ocean Travel

REGAL suites at bargain rates are to be made available on the transatlantic liners in an effort to increase the volume of first-class travel. Not only the de luxe accommodations, which on some vessels have achieved the distinction of bearing names instead of mere numbers, but the less sumptuous rooms in first class, are to reflect the lower tariffs agreed upon by the several lines in the North Atlantic Passenger Conference.

Two factors underlie the drastic rate reductions voluntarily offered to passengers. One is the competition which the steamship companies themselves have created through building cabin-class vessels of a size, type and equipment vying with the older first-class vessels for patronage, and the other is the tendency on the part of numerous travelers to economize in selecting their space for ocean crossings. With the new cabin ships offering modernity, and even luxury, at a substantial saving in fare, the steamship lines have found that the business which formerly moved in first-class ships almost automatically, now is gravitating to the no less comfortable vessels of more moderate tariff.

Every vessel in the conference (which comprises all passenger lines) is "rated" by mutual agreement on the basis of its size, speed, modernity, appointments and other factors, and in each ship in the several classifications thus set up every room is similarly assigned a definite tariff. The lines pledge themselves to maintain certain minimums in each class on each ship during the three seasons for which rates are created—winter, intermediate, and summer. The rates for the various rooms are on a parity as between different vessels, so far as this may be achieved.

The lowered rates in first class, therefore, affect practically all the more desirable rooms in that class, and the seasons in which reduced rates are effective—that is, the winter and intermediate seasons—will also be extended, so that the higher period, or "summer season," now lasts only six weeks, both eastbound and westbound.

In reducing rates the steamship lines are keeping in step with the times. They are cognizant of the general tendency to lower tariffs in travel activities, whether it be in hotels, airplanes, buses, railroad day coaches or in the reduction of section rates in Pullman cars. The traveler today benefits by the "bargain-rates" offered at every turn of his road.

Editorial Notes

Tying the proverbial string on the finger to be reminded of an important engagement is no longer necessary in some cities, as the result of a "call me" service inaugurated by the telephone company. Any subscriber may, at small cost, have the operator remind him at a specified time of something important. Catching the train, waking up in the morning or feeding the goldfish can now be done systematically without a notebook. The housewife soon may surprise the visiting neighbor by saying, "Pardon me, the telephone is ringing. I must remove the potatoes from the stove!"

Reduction of the state debt of Massachusetts from $40,433,204 in 1919 to $9,811,039 in 1930 indicates that the old Bay Colony is preserving its ideals of thrift even if it has slipped recently from its traditions of rock-ribbed Republicanism.

At the end of 1930 there will be $108,500,000,000 worth of personal insurance in force in the United States, of which $18,500,000,000 is new business in 1930. Clearly there has been no lack of money saved this year.

And when it comes to relief measures, what a relief to know that President Hoover still heads the list of those who know how to bring relief!

Strawberries were picked one day recently in Florida and eaten the next in New York. Putting the short in shortcake.

The New Freedom of Women in Russia

By MARJORIE SHULER

Miss Shuler recently spent several weeks in Russia, studying conditions under the Bolshevist régime. She has set down her impressions — which do not necessarily express this newspaper's opinions — in seven articles, of which this is the fourth

A GROUP of American experts went to Moscow as employees of the Soviet Government to take over the administration of four big projects. When they arrived they discovered their superior officer was to be a twenty-eight-year-old woman engineer.

"The Americans didn't like it a little bit," said the Communist young-woman secretary of the engineer, when she told me the incident one day in Moscow. "At first I had to interpret for them and I tried to soften their remarks before I translated them. But that was three months ago. Now of course she can speak English with them."

The sidelong glance which the secretary gave me plainly indicated what she thought of the superior attainments of the Russian woman who had learned to speak English while the American engineers still found the Russian language a closed book to them.

"One day one of the Americans asked me to tell the lady something," she continued. "But my chief interrupted and told me to inform the American that she was not a lady, but an engineer."

This remark clearly indicates the attitude of those Russian women who have accepted this new "freedom." I say advisedly, those who have accepted it, for out of the millions of women in Russia it is natural that there should be many who have not done so, women in the far country districts, women in Asiatic Russia, women who from personal inclination have chosen not to associate themselves to any great degree with affairs outside their own homes.

* * *

The Soviet ideal is for every woman to be a working member of society just as every man is, but this is still a theory and not a fact, as I discovered one day in Moscow when I was going through one of the new model apartment buildings, almost prisonlike in its utter simplicity of line and construction of concrete, but undoubtedly affording a great blessing to its occupants, since the rooms are all outside rooms, open to air and sunshine.

I had sat for a moment in the big assembly room where motion pictures and speeches carry the message of the Government to the people. I had peered into the big sitting room, where sewing machines give the busy housewife an opportunity to make garments for her family. I had stopped for another minute or two in one of the central kitchens, one for every ten apartments. And then, upon invitation of the manager of the house and the solicitation of several of the tenants, I had a chance to look into some of the little two- and three-room apartments.

"You understand that these are coöperatively owned," the manager said to me, and then he added some details of financial administration which indicated that the tenants merely have sixty-year leases.

"But what happens after the sixty years," I asked, and the manager laughed as he made a characteristically Russian reply, "Who cares what happens after sixty years?"

At this point we looked into an apartment where the man of the family, with broom in hand, was restoring order to the bedroom, while an empty crib testified to the absence of a baby as well as the wife.

"Where is the wife?" I asked. "Do she and the rest of the women who live here work as well as their husbands?"

And the answer I received was, "The Soviet ideal is for women as well as men to work. But Russian women are like women everywhere. Some of them really desire to go outside their homes to work, but many others prefer to remain there, if the husband by his own labor can earn enough to take care of the family."

* * *

To reach these women who prefer to remain at home the Government is constantly putting out a flood of propaganda. Some of this I saw in workers' recreation parks and in other public exposition places. The most significant, perhaps, was a deep bowl containing some tiny pots and pans and a laundry iron, above which were two red sticks crossed, depicting the emancipation from housework which the revolution offered to the Russian woman.

A little farther along were posters showing women in what ways they can spend the time they have saved from housework, to become women pilots of airships, engineers, conductors of trams, chauffeurs of buses and of private cars, mechanics repairing automobile engines, etc.

This new freedom requires its own garments, and the exhibition included straight sports dresses and coats, with little felt hats, things of no great beauty, but recommended on the ground that they are cheap, place no restrictions upon the movements of the wearer, and are easy to keep clean and in repair.

I saw some of the women who have been "emancipated" from the home in a great cotton factory, barefooted and in single cotton garments under the damp heat of the spinning rooms. Few Russian women wear jewelry these days, but the workers in the factory had strings of bright-colored beads above their single cotton garments and some of the barefooted girls wore earrings.

Among the 7000 women employed in that factory, thirty-six are heads of committees, sharing in the administration of the factory along with the engineer and the "Red director," the dual authority which manages every industrial plant in Russia today.

One of these, a squat, stocky woman, with broad, low forehead and gray eyes of extraordinary keenness and gentleness, took me through the factory. She told me that she first came into the factory in 1912 and remained during the "great hunger" of 1919, when only 250 women continued there. Two years ago she became a member of the presidium of her local Soviet and now heads her department in the factory.

* * *

Under her guidance I saw the nursery, where 150 babies of women employed in the factory are kept throughout the day, and with her I viewed some of the innumerable slogans which hang over the heads of the workers in every factory, slogans of competitive endeavor adopted by one department in its campaign to outdo the production of another.

Perhaps nothing more clearly depicts the new freedom of Russian women than an hour in the marriage and divorce bureau. In less than half that time I saw two marriages and three divorces in a Moscow bureau. A marriage requires for the entire ceremony the presence of both parties, answers to a few questions, the showing of a workers' card, and then the writing of the marriage in the register.

To be divorced is even simpler. In only one of the divorces that I saw were both husband and wife present to state their intention to separate. Both of the other divorces were given to wives who merely announced their wish to separate from their husbands.

But of course the place to learn most about the emancipation of Russian women is from that group of feminine leaders, who, either through their services to the revolution or through sheer ability, have climbed into places of authority with the present Government.

I sat at supper with a dozen of the most prominent of such women, including a chief prosecutor for the Soviet Government, and her assistant, a young mother who is called a daughter of the revolution, because she was orphaned as the result of an edict in the Tsar's time and brought up in an institution. Her period of apprenticeship in a factory served, and her training once gained, she has been appointed to the office of the prosecutor. In addition, there was a woman sculptor, a woman professor in the State University, the woman librarian from the State Library, and several workers' inspectors.

When I asked one of them for her experiences as a political prisoner during the Tsarist régime, they all laughed, and it was explained to me that every Russian woman in the room had been either in prison or in exile during the days before the Revolution.

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Each of them told something about her own work. And they discussed the broad education program which is being carried out to reach all women. Now, they told me, 3000 women are members of the "presidiums" of the Soviets, and 1,000,000 of them this year were delegates at local meetings representing 4,500,000 working women.

What distinguished them all was their sense of definite superiority over the women of every other country.

"Women in other nations have theoretical independence, but it is only in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics that women belong to themselves," was their assertion, and therein they raised the question which the women of the entire world are facing.

"Women are freer souls than men," a prominent American business woman said recently, "they are less bound by tradition, habit, even by law."

Women in Soviet Russia are receiving a measure of freedom from housework and from social laws of marriage, and they are obtaining an opportunity to express themselves in business, professions, and politics beyond the women of most of the rest of the world, although not even in Russia have women as yet achieved the highest positions in party or government.

What this new freedom of "belonging to themselves" will mean in their own development and to their participation in world affairs, once their energy and ability for organization is unleashed throughout the world, is something which is well worth consideration.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE French Academy, at work on its great dictionary, has given a definition for the word "pacifism" which arouses Emile Thomas to protest in Le Quotidien. The Academy defines pacifism as "the theory of those who believe in the advent of universal peace." For M. Thomas, pacifism is more than a theory; it is a sentiment, a hope, or better still, a faith. He declares that "to be a pacifist is not only to believe in the possibility of peace, but to act in such a way as to maintain and to consolidate it, and to make a daily effort to overcome the obstacles which the enemies of peace, or mere events, place in its path." Raymond Poincaré once said that peace was "a continuous creation." "Whoever speaks of creation," says M. Thomas, "speaks of action, movement and struggle. And he betrays the word, or rather the thing itself, who reduces pacifism to a theoretical belief in the advent of universal peace."

"Pacifism More Than a Theory"

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The principal reason for bringing transatlantic boat trains into the Gare Montparnasse instead of Saint-Lazare, as will be done in the near future, is that the latter station has become congested, due to the enormous development in suburban lines which has taken place in Paris during recent years. More than 900 passengers a minute entrain at the Gare Saint-Lazare every evening between 6:15 and 7:15, according to M. Durez, chief engineer of the state railways. Passenger traffic increases every year from 8 to 9 per cent. In addition to suburban trains, the Gare Saint-Lazare can take care of thirteen incoming main-line trains an hour. This is its utmost capacity within its present limits. To accommodate more would necessitate extensive land purchases both in Paris and the suburbs at incalculable cost. The station in its original form was built in 1885 and 1886.

Passenger Traffic Increasing

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Edouard Herriot, former Prime Minister, has rounded out more than twenty-five years as Mayor of Lyons. His untiring energy is the theme of a correspondent, some of whose notes are printed in the Continental edition of the Daily Mail. He is a member of the Chamber of Deputies and leader of the Radical Socialist Party, and also enjoys a wide reputation as a scholar and man of letters. "M. Herriot," writes this correspondent, "can equally well praise Mistral the poet, tame a congress of unruly Radical Socialists, or lecture on Beethoven, as he has promised to do at Nice. Yet even before he goes to Nice, he will have started a new book."

A Mayor for Over 25 Years!

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Exhibition trains are much in vogue in France. Several months ago, the state railways sent a fish train around the country with a view to interesting people, especially in the interior, in eating more fish. It was equipped with a modern refrigeration plant and carried exhibits illustrative of the fishing industry. Now the Orléans railway is sending out what might be called an electrical train, not because it is driven or operated by electricity, but because it carries a large range of electrical appliances for household and commercial uses. The train is traveling through twenty-six different departments and stopping for inspection at fifty-six stations in a tour of six weeks' duration.

Electrical Train Touring Country